

New moves against Ulster border terrorism

New measures to combat terrorism in south Armagh were announced by the Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday. They will include more checkpoints for vehicles and people, greater use of personal identity checks and increased surveillance operations along the Irish

Republic's border. Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, said he was reconvening the Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention from February 3, with a four-week deadline to reconsider the recommendations made in the Ulster Unionists' majority report.

Greater use of personal identity checks

By Hugh Noyes,
Parliamentary Correspondent,
Westminster

Mr Wilson made clear in the Commons yesterday that the employment of the Special Air Service Regiment, and the Army's Special Air Service Battalion in South Armagh was not a temporary measure which would be ended until the situation was eased.

A mile of the border would be questioned by the SAS. Because of the intimidation of householders it would be necessary to make more house searches in the area, but there was no intention of harassing the civilian population. Existing powers to arrest and question suspects were adequate and would be used to the full to bring people before the courts. There was no intention of arresting people at random.

Mr Wilson pointed out that some of the gunmen operating in South Armagh had been seen in the area of the border. A number of practical steps were in hand, including a new information system based on automatic data processing, which the Army would be introducing to handle the information to be processed and acted on more quickly.

Other security measures would involve closing more border roads and greater control over vehicle movement. One system being considered was the issuing of passes for vehicles using unapproved border roads, some of which would be permitted to remain open.

Mr Rees sets a deadline of four weeks

In a last desperate effort to persuade Ulster politicians to accept the concept of power-sharing as the basis for any new government in the province, Mr Rees announced in the Commons that he was reconvening the constitutional Convention from February 3. He urged members to reconsider the recommendations made in the Ulster Unionists' majority report, which he made clear, did not provide sufficient prospect for a new government.

Mr Rees said that the Government was not commanding sufficient acceptance to provide stable and effective government. A way would have to be found in which both communities could be involved in government in Northern Ireland. The prime requirement was for more widespread acceptance of any proposed system of government providing for some form of partnership and participation.

From both sides of the House there was widespread approval for the new moves, and Mrs Thatcher, and later, Mr Heath, Conservative spokesman on Northern Ireland, gave almost unreserved support for what the Government was doing. Pressed by the Tory leader, Mr Wilson said that the new security measures in Armagh were not temporary but would be "determined and sustained".

There was surprisingly little opposition, too, for the tougher measures from the Government back benches. The only critical note came from Mr Heath, the former Tory leader, who said the Government were not going far enough. He warned Mr Wilson that the Government's forces so far sanctioned were inadequate to cover the security situation developing in Armagh.

'Paris paper' print st of CIA officials

Richard Wigg, 31, Jan 12
The Paris extreme left daily Liberation, announced tonight that it intends to publish tomorrow the names of 32 Central Intelligence Agency officials who served in the United States Embassy in London during 1975. It asserted: "A majority of these are still in the embassy today."

Angolan Marxist regime flies S African prisoners to Addis Ababa

From Nicholas Ashford, Addis Ababa, Jan 12
In a dramatic attempt to win more support among African leaders attending the summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa, the Marxist-orientated Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) today flew three South African prisoners to the city.

Mr Lopo do Nascimento, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Angola (MPLA), told a press conference at which the prisoners were put on display that their presence showed clearly South Africa's involvement on the side of the other two movements, the National Liberation Front (ENLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

However, the MPLA's action proved to be less effective than had been planned as the movement was prevented from guarding the prisoners on show at the OAU hall where the conference was taking place. The OAU ruling not to allow them there followed intervention by UNITA, which threatened to bring some of its Cuban prisoners to Addis Ababa and also put them on public show.

'Basic railway' may be half present mileage

Sir Richard Marsh, chairman of British Rail, said yesterday that it had embarked on fresh studies to identify a "basic railway" for Britain. That was emerging at slightly more than half the present route mileage. Unless there was a rapid move to a more rational policy the railway system would not be the polar where quality would decline as the cost rose.

'Crisis looming' over service cuts

The National and Local Government Officers Association, which is launching a campaign with the slogan, "Crisis, save your services", says government cuts in public expenditure mean that a crisis of enormous social dimensions is looming. It hopes that councils will not reduce their services in the face of mounting pressure.

U.S. banks defended

Mr James Smith, United States Comptroller of Currency, has denied "emphatically and unequivocally" reports that the First National City and Chase Manhattan were "problem" banks. They were among the world's soundest banking institutions, he said.

£40m Burmah deal

Burmah Oil will receive £40m "on account" from the Government pending completion of the sale of its North Sea oilfield to the British National Oil Corporation. Burmah is hoping to receive at least £120m from the sale.

French reshuffle

A French Government reshuffle was announced last night. It does not affect the key portfolios of the Interior, Finance and Foreign Affairs. The number of women ministers was increased to five. The changes emphasise the increasingly "presidential" character of the system.

'Ban Concorde' call

Mr John Leyden, president of the American air traffic controllers' organization, has recommended in a report to the organization that Concorde be banned from using American airports, because it would place an unconscionably high level of hazards on controllers.

Agatha Christie dies

Dame Agatha Christie, the crime writer and author of the record long-running play, *The Mousetrap*, died at her home in Wallingford, Oxfordshire, at the age of 85.

Iceland warns Nato

If the Royal Navy does not leave Icelandic waters, Iceland will be obliged to reconsider its membership of Nato, the North Atlantic Council was warned in Brussels. Council members agreed to both sides for the utmost restraint.

Libyan students occupy embassy

About a hundred Libyan students were admitted to the Libyan Embassy in London at noon yesterday to start a 48-hour occupation in protest over the alleged killing of 13 students by Libyan security forces at Benghazi University nine days ago.

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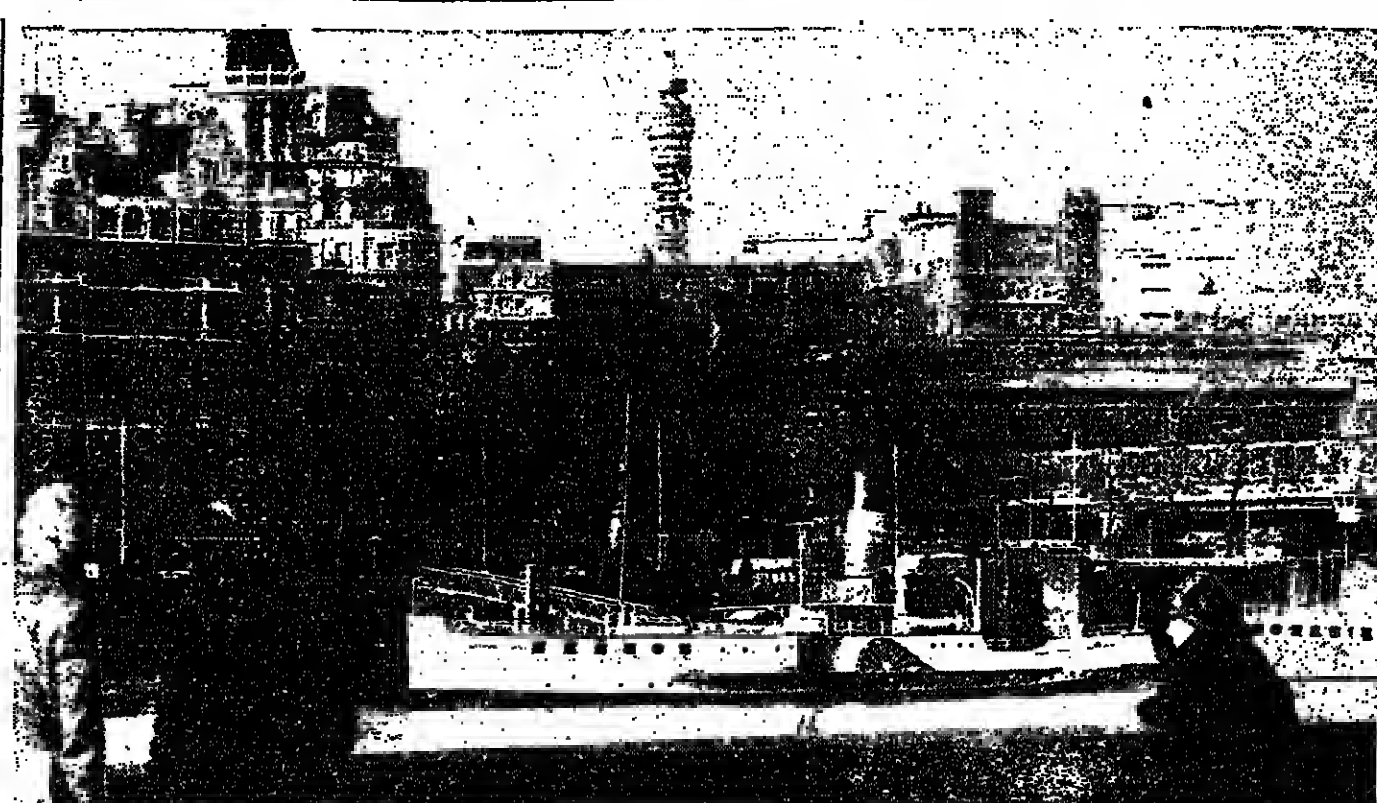
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The Tattershall Castle, which has been fitted out as an art gallery, moored on the north bank of the Thames upriver of Hungerford Bridge.

Explosion halts rail services in Madrid

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, Jan 12

A warning that violence will not be tolerated came today from Señor Fraga Iribarne, the Minister of the Interior, only hours after a bomb exploded in a suburban underground railway tunnel in Madrid.

Bombs defused before Palestine debate at UN headquarters

From Peter Strafford, New York, Jan 12

Three pipe-bombs were discovered just outside the headquarters of the United Nations today as the Security Council prepared to begin its debate on the Middle East. United Nations officials said they had been found by a subway maintenance man and had been defused by the police bomb squad.

be said, and had as its aim the destruction of Israel. "Is there any self-respecting country which would agree to treat with a body whose sole declared purpose is to destroy it and whose aim is to draw concessions so that its destruction will be so much easier?"

Heads to get guidance about caning of girls

The caning of girls is to be discussed by the executive of the National Association of Head Teachers in London next weekend. Mr Robert Cook, the general secretary, yesterday urged his members, particularly in secondary schools, to be cautious about the use of corporal punishment on girls.

The association is concerned about the implications of incidents at a Tyneside school and about the possible effect of the Sex Discrimination Act on heads.

Mr Cook said: "Our legal adviser has strongly recommended that our members should not resort to the cane or any other form of corporal punishment for girls simply because the Act has been passed. 'This is for physiological and psychological reasons'."

He said the executive hoped to offer guidance to its 19,000 members after the meeting. Mrs Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-east, is to ask Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, how many schools in England and Wales still use corporal punishment.

She said yesterday: "I should have thought that for a girl of 15 to be caned by a master was fairly undesirable. Mrs Short was referring to a Tyneside headmaster who caned two girls, aged 15, on the hands. They had attacked another girl because she did not invite them to her Christmas party."

Mr Donald Simpson, head of Linskill High School, North Shields, said: "They accepted their punishment and have apologized." He said he had the backing of the punished girls' parents. Meanwhile five girls were suspended from Heaton Comprehensive School, Newcastle upon Tyne, yesterday by the headmaster Mr Henry Askew. Last Thursday, after he had announced that unruly girls would get the strap, there was a noisy demonstration.

Meanwhile, Israel today decided to get its voice in first before the debate began. While members of the council held informal consultations, Mr Chaim Herzog, the Israeli representative, appeared before a Jewish-American group in New York to denounce its help.

"We now see in the Security Council the development of a sinister plan evolved by Syria and the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) with the support of the Soviet Union," he said. "The Foreign Minister of Israel has declared openly that his purpose was to destroy the existing mechanism for peace which has been achieved in the Middle East and to annul the existing agreement achieved between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai."

The debate had been called at the insistence of the Syrians to discuss the Middle East as a whole, and in particular the Palestinian question. Israel had announced that it would boycott the debate of the invasion being made to the PLO to take part.

In his speech today, Mr Herzog made a virulent attack on the PLO which was based on "the most brutal terrorism".

Libyan students occupy embassy

About a hundred Libyan students were admitted to the Libyan Embassy in London at noon yesterday to start a 48-hour occupation in protest over the alleged killing of 13 students by Libyan security forces at Benghazi University nine days ago.

Mr J. Abdurrahman Sewellbi, a Libyan student leader, said the embassy staff left at the request of Dr Mahmoud Maghrabi, the Ambassador, but Dr Maghrabi had remained.

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HOME NEWS

Manchester starts a fairer system for allocation of homes

From John Chartres

Manchester City Council's housing department, often accused in the past of being remote and inhuman, intends to introduce a new system of allocating tenancies which it claims will be fair, easily understood, and thorough.

Yesterday the housing committee approved in principle a report recommending a new classification system for the 16,000 families on its waiting list and the 9,500 on its transfer list.

One advantage claimed for the proposed system, which will take more than a year to implement in full, is that it will be operated through 18 area offices, thus eliminating the need for would-be tenants to queue at a central lettings hall.

The new scheme will use a points system for allocating houses and flats but will take into consideration a wider range of factors, including the number of children now living in flats on the upper floors of tower blocks, the lengths of journeys to work and separations within families.

Eventually, all applicants will be interviewed by rehousing officers in their existing homes, and will fill in application forms there. For a three-month transitional period, however, applicants will first be interviewed by the area offices during the period, a rehousing officer feels that he must visit the applicant's home to make an assessment, a visit will be made.

The decision to introduce the new system has been taken as Manchester's enormous slum

clearance programme, which has tended to take priority over all other needs, nears completion; and it follows the introduction of a giro system for paying rent, which is releasing rent collectors for new duties as "estate management officers".

The housing committee hopes that the new system will reduce the volume of complaints and appeals made by council tenants and MPs on behalf of individuals. At present, according to yesterday's report, up to three councilors and two MPs have been known to review the same case.

Mr Norman Morris, the leader of the city council, said yesterday: "The council has adopted a 10-year strategy which aims to provide people with the sort of housing they want, where they want it. This new system is one of the first steps in implementing that policy."

Mr Allan Roberts, the chairman of the housing committee, said that the decentralization of lettings from the town hall to area offices would mean that people offered a home would be introduced to it in the same way that would-be owner-occupiers are shown round by estate agents.

Advice would be given on such matters as the location of schools, bus routes, doctors and chemists. "Never again will an applicant be handed a key and left without guidance," he said.

The report says that Manchester's director of housing, Mr R. G. Goodhead, is opposed to holding information on race or colour in applicants' files because "definition problems and the risk of abuse outweigh any possible advantages".

Landlords urge link between tax and rent

By Our Planning Reporter

The system of rent subsidies is discriminatory because it provides assistance only to local authority and housing association tenants and not to those in private accommodation, the British Property Federation says in a booklet published yesterday.

The federation suggests that indiscriminate subsidies should be phased out and assistance given only to tenants, whether private or local authority, whose circumstances prevent them from paying the true cost of their accommodation. In principle it would like to see subsidies replaced by a system whereby rents could be set against income when assessing tax.

It wants in sea all lettings by resident landlords, and also lettings to students, excluded from the Rent Act. The booklet points out that students do not have security of tenure in accommodation provided by a university or college, whereas some private landlords who might be willing to let to students dare not do so.

"What possible point can there be in having a law which says that a student who rents accommodation for the period of his studies should then be entitled to remain as tenant of the property for the rest of his life, and that his landlord should be able to evict him?" it asks.

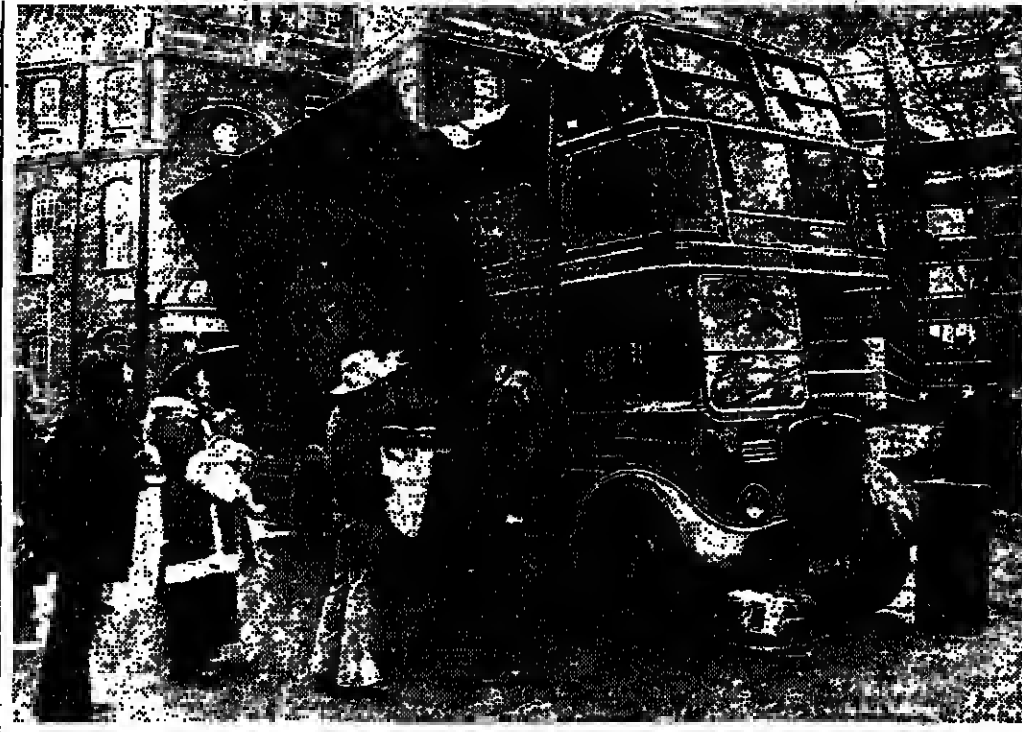
The diminishing band of private residential landlords exists only in a state of "frozen anomie" created by the Rent Acts, the federation says. The landlord who regards property primarily as an investment will not be unduly worried at the prospect of his tenant being secure from eviction, but the rate of return on his capital will be small.

Other people may have houses or flats for which they have no immediate use, but which they know they will need later on and so dare not let. A person who owns property is not a landlord until he has let it. What motive has he nowadays to let it? He has everything to lose by doing so, the federation says.

Policy for Housing (British Property Federation, 35 Catherine Place, London, SW1E 6DY, £1).

Kidnap threat alleged

Ahmed Elkhouly, aged 24, an Egyptian student, of Queens Gardens, Paddington, London, was remanded in custody for a week at Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday, accused of making threats to Ali Shebata Ali Mahmoud that he would kidnap his daughter-in-law.



Friends Roadshow bus, recently back from Poland, on show to delegates at the symposium yesterday at the City University, London.

Tent ballet attracts big audience

By Our Arts Reporter

Portable "big tops" to accommodate ballet (and later, perhaps, opera) have achieved a big success in the city of London. The result in London was a 50 per cent new audience in Newcastle the company had played to capacity for two weeks. On its previous visit, with considerably reduced forces, it had played for a week at the Theatre Royal with 85 per cent capacity.

"It is clear from this that a large audience will come to see the Royal Ballet in a portable structure," said Mr Paul Findlay, of the Royal Ballet, told a symposium at the City University in London yesterday. But they would never become a substitute for the permanent theatre, he said.

The symposium was organized by the Arts Council in conjunction with the university.

Mr Findlay said the Royal Ballet had played to audiences in Battersea Park, in Plymouth and in Newcastle, in portable structures. The result in London was a 50 per cent new audience in Newcastle the company had played to capacity for two weeks. On its previous visit, with considerably reduced forces, it had played for a week at the Theatre Royal with 85 per cent capacity.

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will become available and existing ones adapted so that the larger section of the Royal Ballet can be taken round the country on a regular basis and eventually, we hope, the Royal Opera.

Opening the symposium, Mr Angus Schilling, deputy secretary-general of the Arts Council, said it was no accident that the upsurge of interest in portable buildings owed much to the search of arts administrators for a means of making art out to the people, and questioning whether the more traditional buildings, though imposing and grand, were enough.

But it was vital to understand the limitations of those buildings and the sort of performances and exhibitions they could best present, he said.

Detective encouraged burglar, court told

From Our Correspondent

St Albans

A detective sergeant is to be prosecuted after encouraging a burglar to raid homes, it was disclosed at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday. The burglar, jailed for four years, alleged that the detective acted as an agent provocateur in an attempt to trap receivers of stolen goods.

A police investigation was ordered after the burglar, Paul Hodgkinson, aged 24, had made a statement to Det Chief Supt Charles Nizan, head of Cambridgeshire CID, at the latter's home, the court was told.

Mr Hodgkinson, of Herbert Street, Watford, was jailed after

admitting four box raids in Hertfordshire; nine similar offences were taken into consideration. He stole colour television sets and antique guns and weapons worth £1,000.

Miss Stephanie Stephenson, for the defence, said the raids began after Mr Hodgkinson had been met at the prison gates after his last sentence by the accused detective. The plan was for Mr Hodgkinson to carry out the burglaries, and inform on the receivers to the detective. On his solicitor's advice, Mr Hodgkinson made his statement to the CID chief.

Miss Stephenson said: "The officer visited him while he was in the prison and met him on his release. The offences might

not have been committed without the active encouragement and the licence he was given by this officer."

"When Hodgkinson last appeared before a court, early in 1975, he intended to go straight, but the officer took him home from the court, and continued the pressure. There has been an inquiry, and there will be a prosecution."

Mr Robin Grey, for the prosecution, said: "An investigation has been carried out. The Director of Public Prosecutions says action will be taken against the officer, and Hodgkinson will be the main witness."

Hertfordshire police confirmed that an officer was under investigation.

Seven men jailed for dining car fraud plot

Seven dining car stewards and cooks in the North-East and Scotland, who stole £66,000 from British Rail, were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to imprisonment.

Two others were involved in the conspiracy, but were not brought over money passengers had paid for meals in the train. One was given a suspended sentence, and the other was fined £100.

One of the plotters, David Taylor, 23, of Oakwood Crescent, Leeds, who stole £20,000, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Judge Sutcliffe also made a bankruptcy order against him.

The accused were variously charged with a total of 75 offences involving theft and fraud from British Rail. They all pleaded guilty.

John Rowland, 28, of Ickworth Park Road, Walthamstow, London, involved in stealing £2,700, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; Derek Gove, aged 38 of Orchard Close, Great Oakley, Essex, who stole £5,600, was sentenced to three years; Josef Kudla, aged 48, of Westbourne Park Villas, Hays, London, was sentenced to three years for stealing £9,300.

Cornelius Hunter, aged 22, of Bostwick Road, Tottenham, London, who stole £15,800, was sentenced to three years; Anthony O'Brien, aged 22, of Chesham Road, South Wood, London, who stole £5,000, to two and a half years; Alexander King, aged 52, of Derek Gardens, Southend-on-Sea, who stole £4,500, to two and a half years; and Bernard Corran, aged 24, of York Way, Ilford, London, who stole £354, was given a six-month suspended sentence. Hunter, Corran, aged 28, of Marlborough Road, Dagenham, Essex, was fined £100 for failing to pay sums of money owing.

Mr Michael Sheppard, QC, for the prosecution, said the fraud took place between January, 1974, and the end of last February. Mr Roderick Patel, aged 34, a clerk at King's Cross, discovered a 24p discrepancy in one bill and it was found that a bogus stamp was being used to forge receipts.

That enabled the stewards and cooks to pocket the money passengers had paid for meals in the trains while accounting for the food used on each trip. The court was told that several of the stewards, who earned between £35 and £45 a week, were buying their own homes and had expensive cars.

Solicitor 'stole' nearly £46,000 from his clients

From Our Correspondent

A solicitor treated himself to a Jaguar car and a Mediterranean cruise from clients' money, it was stated at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Gordon Atkinson, for the prosecution, said that in all Christopher Webb, aged 34, of Wensley Road, Nottingham, stole nearly £46,000 from his clients while senior partner in the practice of Waddington and Company, of Keighley, West Yorkshire.

Mr Webb, now struck off by the Law Society, had turned to crime, it was said, when the bank and his former partner began pressing for the repayment of loans.

Mr Webb was jailed for three years. He pleaded guilty to nine theft offences involving sums between £900 and £9,500, and three offences of obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception. The court was told that all but £8,000 had been repaid.

Gale victim dies

Mr Tudor Jones, aged 20, a student, of Pen Dinas, Caernarfon, near Newtown, Powys, who was injured when part of his home collapsed in the gales of 10 days ago, has died in Aberystwyth. His mother, Mrs Rosalind Jones, aged 40, of Wall Jones, was killed in the collapse.

Scots councillor accused of corruption

James Lumsden Stewart, aged 44, a councillor and former magistrate, appeared before Sheriff Christie at Dundee Sheriff Court yesterday, accused of corruption and was released on bail of £250.

The hearing was in private. Mr Stewart, of Hazel Avenue, Dundee, was arrested on Saturday.

Mr Charles Hogg, procurator fiscal, said after the brief hearing: "James Lumsden Stewart appeared in chambers before Sheriff Christie, charged with a contravention of section 1(1) of the Public Bodies Prevention of Corruption Act, 1989."

Mr Stewart has been a councillor in Dundee for more than 20 years. He has been chairman of the City Labour Party, leader of the Labour group in the council and a member of the Scottish Council of the Labour Party.

He is married and has three children. He has stood as a parliamentary candidate in several general elections.

Murder charge

Terence Victor Bieburck, aged 39, a steel erector, of Seaford Avenue, Southend, Essex, will appear at Southend Magistrates' Court today, charged with the murder of a woman, Mrs Rosalind Jones, aged 40, of Wall Jones, was killed in the collapse.

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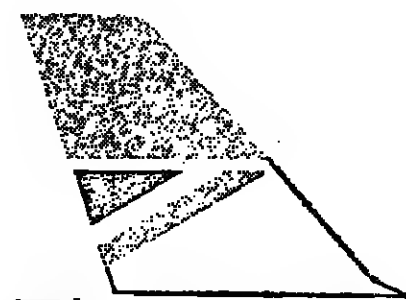
ADVERTISER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

We'll take
more care
of you

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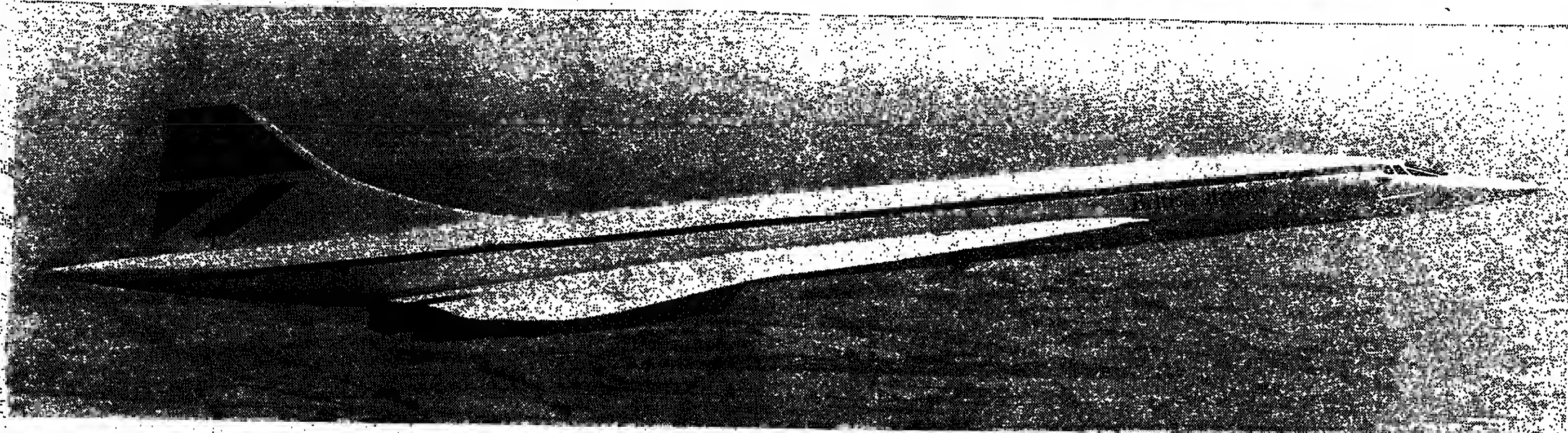
British airways ANNOUNCE

Tuesday, January 13, 1976



Fly the flag

Supersonic services to Bahrain start January 21



CONCORDE - JUST 8 DAYS TO GO

Announce Reporter

BRITISH AIRWAYS will introduce a new era in civil aviation next week when it begins supersonic services with fare-paying passengers with Concorde.

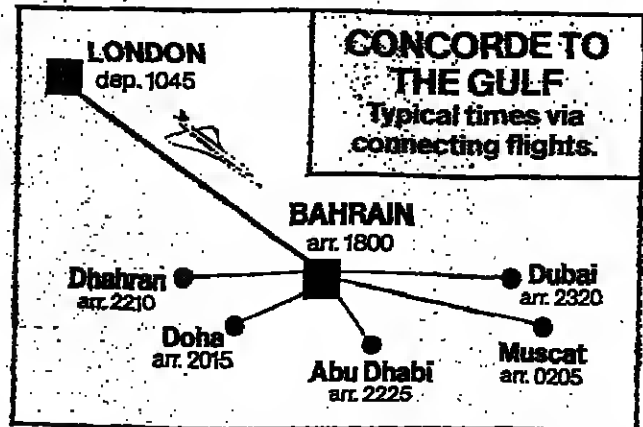
The British Airways Concorde will cover the 3,500 miles between London and Bahrain at least two hours quicker than the fastest subsonic jet — despite more than an hour of subsonic flight across the continent of Europe.

Businessmen working in the world's major financial, commercial and industrial centres are expected to use Concorde as an important new business tool.

Concorde will help them to make better use of their time, get them to their destination fresh and alert, and give them and their companies a prestige that no other form of travel can bestow — all for just £45 more than the normal one-way first-class fare.

British Airways' scheduled flights from many major cities in Europe will carry executives to Heathrow in time for the Bahrain-bound Concorde flight.

Passengers for other areas in the Gulf and beyond will be able to join connecting flights at Bahrain and will, in most cases, arrive at their destinations sooner than if they had flown direct by subsonic jet.



As Concorde climbs away from the Heathrow runway on its first scheduled service in the new supersonic era, it will be the culmination of 20 years of planning by the British aircraft industry.

It was in November 1956 that a Government committee first met to consider the feasibility of an airliner which would carry passengers in comfort at speeds of up to 1,350 miles an hour.

Six years later, Britain and France signed an agreement to design, develop and manufacture such an aircraft.

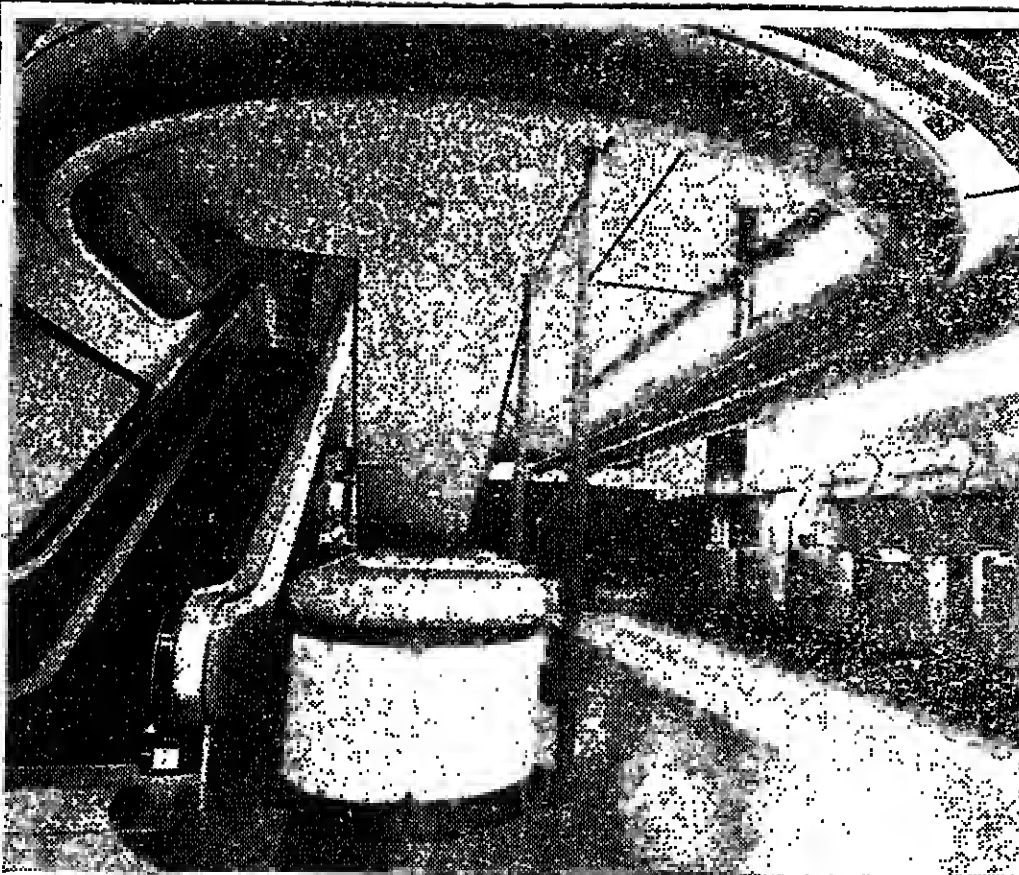
5,500 hours

First flight took place on March 2, 1969, and by the time it enters service, the British Airways Concorde will be the most tested new airliner in the history of aviation.

When it received its type certificate from the Civil Aviation Authority in December, Concorde had flown a total of more than 5,500 hours — of which over 2,000 were at supersonic speeds.

British Airways has been closely associated with Concorde planning for many years. Indeed, as BOAC, it began detailed examination of supersonic aviation as far back as 1958.

Every detail has been worked out so that a Concorde trip will be so quick and effortless, both in the air and on the ground, that no businessman who has experienced it will want to fly any other way.



The exclusive Concorde check-in facilities at Heathrow Airport.

Concorde breaks ground barrier

CONCORDE'S new era of speed in the air is to be matched by new plans by British Airways to speed and smooth the way for passengers on the ground at either end of supersonic flights.

Gordon Davidson, British Airways' Concorde Director, said: "We have got the fastest airliner in the world, and we are doing everything we can to make the rest of the journey compatible."

Concorde passengers, and their baggage, will be kept separate from those travelling on subsonic flights.

Thanks to the co-operation of the British Airports Authority, part of the long-distance Terminal 3 at Heathrow has been converted into an exclusive Concorde terminal.

Passengers will be asked to arrive at the new terminal 45 minutes before their flight.

They will check in at one of a number of special Concorde desks before proceeding up a newly-installed escalator to a special lounge with every aid to

last-minute business.

Their luggage will go directly from the check-in to the hold of the aircraft.

When their flight is called, they will have only a few steps to take to their seats, as Concorde will always be parked at a boarding gate adjacent to the new facilities.

For more details
see your local
travel agent

'Half-day
return to
Canada,
please'

ONE British executive has proved Concorde's worth.

John Britten of Fairley Britten-Norman, the Isle of Wight-based manufacturer of the Islander and Trislander commuter airliners, used the speed of the Concorde development flights last summer to go to Newfoundland in a morning and complete a sale of two planes worth £200,000.

Mr Britten left Heathrow in a British Airways Concorde at 8 am, completed the deal at Gander airport and was back at Heathrow in time for lunch.

Tomorrow the world

AN EVENTUAL world network of supersonic services with their fleet of five Concorde is planned by British Airways, building on the experience of its London-Bahrain flights.

The plan is to extend the route from Bahrain down to Australia by way of Singapore.

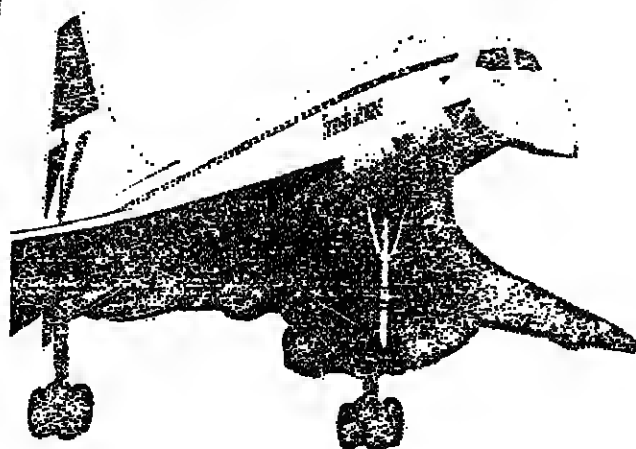
In the opposite direction, Concorde will speed between London and the important business centres of New York and

Washington in just over three-and-a-half hours compared with the present subsonic time of around seven hours.

To the south, British Airways plans to fly to Johannesburg with one intermediate stop, and to the east to Tokyo with one stop in the Soviet Union.

Planning for the opening up of all these routes is well advanced within British Airways, but will depend on numerous political considerations.

Book now for Bahrain.



From Jan 21st.
Every Monday and Wednesday.
Depart Heathrow 10.45.
Arrive Bahrain over 2 hours
sooner than by subsonic jet.
Exclusive Concorde check-in
facilities at Terminal 3.
All seats bookable through your
travel agent or British Airways.

**British
airways**

Fly the future-fly the flag.

The shape of power

It is what Captain Brian Ivett, Concorde Flight Manager has to say about supersonic airliner:

Concorde's shape is novel, dramatic, purposeful and



It is so, not because the designers set out to make something pretty, but because to do a extraordinary job it does, it has to be that shape.

It is what the constructor ordered. According to medical records, businessmen flying Concorde are reducing their flying time by up to half, arrive at their destinations more alert, and will be more likely to make good use of their time.

It is the taste class. As aboard the Concorde, everything is totally in keeping with the aircraft's superior style of

There will be dishes to delight the palate — together with fine wines and liqueurs will please the most discerning palate.

It is the symbol of success. Concorde's cockney is the Royal Doulton fine china, each piece specially designed for Concorde. The quality hand-blown glass cutlery carry the airline's distinctive symbol.

WEST EUROPE

Five women in French government reshuffle

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 12

The sixth government reshuffle since President Giscard d'Estaing took office in May 1974 was announced tonight. It is limited in scope and does not affect the office of Prime Minister, or any of the principal key portfolios, like Interior, Finance, or Foreign Affairs.

Some ministers switch posts, while others lose their jobs. As expected, there is a substantial change among junior ministers, in the interests of greater efficiency and policy, not of political equilibrium.

M. Jean Lecanier, the Minister of Justice and leader of the Democratic Centre, one of the three parties of the government majority, is promoted to the rank of Minister of State.

The most significant changes are the replacement of M. Pierre Abelin, a centrist and Minister of Cooperation by M. Jean de Lipkowski, a Gaullist, and that of M. Norbert Ségard, the Minister for Foreign Trade, by M. Raymond Barre, a non-parliamentarian economist and former member of the European Commission.

The reshuffle is marked by a reinforcement of the feminine element. Mme Alice Saunier-Seït, the rector of Reims University, becomes State Secretary in charge of Universities; Mme Christiane Scrivener, a director of the government employment agency, becomes State Secretary for Consumer Interests; a new post, this makes a total of five women ministers, instead of four. Contrary to some reports, Mme Jeanne-Marie Gaudon, the State Secretary for Women's Affairs, and Mme Hélène Barthès, the State Secretary for Youth and Reform, remain in their posts.

Two other new appointments are made. Mme Marie-Françoise Gaudon, Manual Labour, goes to M. Lionel Stoleru, the President's personal adviser on social affairs who has been specially entrusted with job enrichment problems. The other, for the Food Industry, goes to M. Jean Tiberi.

A new post of state secretary is created to assist the Minister of the Interior, and given to M. Pierre Christian Taubin, an Independent Republican senator.

M. Jean-François Poncet, a young diplomat and confirmed European, becomes a second State Secretary at the Foreign Ministry.

The reshuffle involves the departure of six ministers or junior ministers, and the appointment of 11 newcomers. In addition to M. Abelin, those who leave are Mme Anne Leclerc, the junior minister in charge of infant education, whose post disappears; M. Achille Fould, the former Junior Minister of Posts; M. André Jarrot, the Minister for the Quality of Life; M. Jean-François Deniau, the Junior Minister for Agriculture, who could not get on with his minister; and M. Gérard Ducray, the Minister for Tourism.

Politically, the new Government is more evenly balanced than its predecessor. M. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans are as strongly represented as the Gaullists. Its composition reflects the President's desire that it should be a younger team, one that it should include new men.

The nature of the reshuffle confirms the President's intention of pushing ahead with his policy of reform.



Damage to the frigate Andromeda from its collision with Icelandic gunboats, including bent guard rails and lost fittings, is shown yesterday in Devonport.

Icelandic threat to quit Nato

From Michael Horstby, Brussels, Jan 12

Iceland told the North Atlantic Council here today that if the Royal Navy did not leave Icelandic waters, this would inevitably lead to a reconsideration of its membership of the Nato alliance.

The warning came during a four-day exchange between Mr. Tomas Tomasson, the Icelandic ambassador to Nato, and Sir John Killick, Britain's permanent representative at the meeting of the council devoted to the subject of developments in the cold war.

M. Joseph Luns, the Nato secretary-general, told the council he had accepted an Icelandic invitation to visit Reykjavik. There has been no official invitation from the British but it is understood this will certainly be forthcoming.

Dr Luns is expected to leave for Iceland later this week. Members of the council, which is the alliance's chief political body, "generally expressed their concern" at the dispute. Speaking to the press after the council meeting, Mr. Tomasson said his Government could not accept continued ramming of Icelandic "bait" guard vessels by the Royal Navy. He said the first step towards a settlement must be the withdrawal of the Royal Navy.

Mr. Tomasson did not accept that there was any reciprocal obligation on Iceland to cease what the British call harassment under a bilateral agreement, but he emphasized that there was a "definite link" between the alliance and continued use of the base.

Speaking separately to the press, Sir John Killick said he had made a firm statement to the council saying that Britain would be delighted to withdraw Royal Navy protection provided that "harassment" of British fishing vessels ceased.

A notified solution, both possible and urgently necessary. Sir John said Britain took the threat of Icelandic withdrawal from Nato very seriously. But if it did so it would lose the protection pledged by the Nato treaty, which was important in the light of growing Soviet naval strength. Reykjavik, Jan 12.—Icelandic fishermen today threatened a total blockade of the American-run Nato radar post at Grindavik if their demands for American help against British "violence" were not met.

Andromeda back: Captain Robert Gerken, commanding officer of the 2,500-ton frigate, which returned to Devonport naval base yesterday after collisions with two Icelandic gunboats, said that if it came to a "bargaining match" the Icelanders had the advantage. The frigates were faster but the gunboats had heavier plating.

Leading article, page 15

Dutch MP admits being consultant to Gulf Oil

From Our Correspondent, The Hague, Jan 12

A former Dutch Foreign Minister, a member of Parliament and the editor of a prominent weekly magazine, have issued a statement saying they have all been paid by Gulf Oil for "advisory services" during the past three years.

Two weeks ago Gulf Oil said that three Dutch consultants, including a Socialist MP, were on its payroll. The Socialists immediately asked Gulf to justify its payments.

When Gulf refused to comply with this request, Mr. Max van der Stoep, the Foreign Minister, said the matter would be investigated "to the bottom". The Socialist Party committee announced that the name would be disclosed, even if it meant sending a delegate to America to dig that out.

It now appears that the MP concerned is Mr. Baake Roolvick, Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health from 1967 to 1971, who is not a member of the Socialists but of the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party (ARP). The ARP is one of five parties in the present coalition government dominated by the Socialists and their partners.

Another signatory to today's statement is Dr. Norbert Schmelzer, Foreign Minister from 1971 to 1973, who said that Gulf approached him shortly after he ceased to be minister. He was asked for advice on how to fit Gulf's operations into Holland's strict rules on the environment.

At that time Gulf was engaged in a running battle with the Rotterdam authorities after a series of incidents at its chemical plant had led to heavy pollution and a fire. The third man involved, Dr. Ferry Hoogendijk, is editor of Elsevier's magazine, and also a well-known television and radio commentator.

According to the statement made by the three, Gulf required information on its social, international and public relations policy. All three said that their contact with Gulf ended last May.

Deputies give full support to Signor Moro

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, Jan 12

The steering committee of the Christian Democratic deputies today decided unanimously to support the resignation of Signor Aldo Moro, the outgoing Prime Minister, as a candidate to form the next government.

Friends of Signor Moro made it clear that they did not see this immediate choice as not only to acknowledge his efforts so far to deal with the country's economic crisis, but also to encourage an early settlement of the problem of giving the government a mandate on a basis of continuity.

In the meantime, President Leone went through the first day of his consultations with political leaders, seeing two former presidents of the republic and a number of past and present officers of the two Houses of Parliament and five former prime ministers who have not held either of the other functions. Tomorrow will see leaders of the political parties and then decide who to call on to try to lead a new Administration.

Recent actions by a group of young French investigating magistrates who have drawn attention to deficiencies in their country's factory laws, but added that the magistrates' attitude was "not enough". The French Mining Engineers Association has expressed its sense of outrage at the attacks.

The attack came only days after the head of the state-owned mines in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais had commented on the Livin pit disaster in northern France in December, 1974, when 42 miners were killed on restarting work after Christmas. Fire damp had been blamed.

The attackers today told M. Gardent: "This is for the dead of Livin." Later, an extreme left-wing organization calling itself "Overcome and Live" claimed responsibility for the assault and attacked the capitalist system for legalizing these crimes. It praised the recent actions by a group of young French investigating magistrates who have drawn attention to deficiencies in their country's factory laws, but added that the magistrates' attitude was "not enough".

OVERSEAS

FNLA claims to have captured hundreds of prisoners in parachute raid near Luanda

Kinshasa, Jan 12.—Guerrillas of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) made a night parachute attack on hostile positions near Luanda and took hundreds of prisoners, the Zairean town news agency said today.

They also took important quantities of Soviet weapons in their attack last night, on troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The parachute drop last night was near Quifundo within 16 miles of Luanda. A report from a source in the FNLA said some MPLA troops were wounded. Captured Soviet weapons included AK-47 assault rifles, rocket launchers and three tanks.

The agency quoting sources close to the FNLA said that several dozen FNLA troops made the attack. Luanda itself is held by the MPLA. A report also said that citizens of Luanda were ordered to stay in their homes and not to go out at night.

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people driven into the bush by the Cubans were arming themselves, principally with weapons stolen from the present occupants. It said the Cubans in the town were "perpetually at risk" and involved in internal quarrelling. This indicated that the MPLA might lose the town within a short time.

But another report in Kinshasa said FNLA troops had withdrawn from Kimbisa. Sources in Kinshasa described it as a strategic withdrawal for a regrouping of forces after the MPLA offensive last week.

FNLA and Unita were said to be holding their positions in a partial truce on the southern front line, and the Marxist administrators of Luanda were said to be confronted by strikes and a typhoid threat.

Military sources with the FNLA-Unita Army said that they held their positions on the southern front, in the Porto Amboim, Cuito and Cuanavale areas, about 250 miles south of Luanda. The MPLA had launched several attacks on some positions but had failed to take them.

Luanda radio broadcasts monitored in South Africa, said that the MPLA had launched several attacks on some positions but had failed to take them. Luanda radio broadcasts monitored in South Africa, said that the MPLA had launched several attacks on some positions but had failed to take them.

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Addis Ababa warning on OAU split

Continued from page 1

As black Africa's principal enemy.

"We feel very strongly," he went on, "that those Angolans who have allied themselves with South Africa have betrayed the whole of Africa. We are surprised we are now being asked to reconcile ourselves with them."

But the MPLA's last-minute attempt to swing the summit behind its attempt to gain recognition appeared to have failed. By early evening it was clear that the meeting was not going to back a resolution recognizing the government as the government of Angola.

The summit was deadlocked with 22 members supporting the MPLA, another 22 favouring a resolution calling for a government of national unity and two uncommitted.

President Kaunda of Zambia said earlier today that the differences among the delegates were being narrowed and he hoped a compromise agreement would be reached. It was important not to think in terms of numbers but to strive for agreement.

Despite the deep differences that have developed between African leaders during the summit and the many harsh words that have been spoken, it seems that the overriding desire not to tear the organization apart is succeeding.

It was clearly designed to be a public display of unity, both President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Machel of Mozambique saw off Dr. Kanndé when he left the conference. He had dissolved at his request King Bhumibol Adulyadej's announcement that a general election would be held on April 4.

Colonel Ceballos left the country after the abortive but bloody coup on September 1, but is reported to have slipped back into the country. He issued his statement from Tulcan, a city on the northern border with Colombia.

Colonel Ceballos said Sunday's coup, in which the junta deposed President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara had made no significant change at all since the three members of the junta were all hand-picked by General Rodriguez Lara.

EEC warning on Angolan 'tragedy'

From David Cross, Brussels, Jan 12

The hardening of South Africa's attitude towards Angola and the direct intervention of its troops was one of the "most alarming signs" of a "tragedy" in the process of unfolding, the European Commission said today.

It was also "a tragedy" that other countries outside Africa had become involved, he added, in a clear reference to the roles played by the Soviet Union, Cuba and the United States.

African unity was at stake and there was a danger of outside forces taking advantage of any split in their ranks.

M. Cheysson, who was addressing a press conference in Brussels, said he felt the Community should speak out about Angola. It would be shocking if the Europeans interfered in the internal affairs of an African country.

South Africa's recent moves were disappointing, he said, because in the immediate aftermath of the withdrawal from Africa, the South Africans had remained aloof. They had given "good and cautious" advice to Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, during his dealings with black

Colonel to head revolt against new Quito junta

Quito, Jan 12.—Colonel Jorge Ceballos, one of the leaders of an abortive military coup four months ago, announced today that he was leading an uprising against Ecuador's one-day-old military junta.

Colonel Ceballos left the country after the abortive but bloody coup on September 1, but is reported to have slipped back into the country. He issued his statement from Tulcan, a city on the northern border with Colombia.

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Police open fire on rioting ANC faction

From Our Correspondent, Salisbury, Jan 12

An African man was shot dead by police last night in the Midlands city of Gwelo after about 200 supporters of the Zimbabwe African National Council faction went on the rampage. A police spokesman said today that the police were forced to open fire after being called to the Mkhoba township at about 6 pm after an outbreak of rioting.

The crowd damaged shops, buses, private cars and homes, and punched and stoned anyone they believed to be a supporter of the rival ANC faction supporting Mr. Robert Mugabe. The trouble was believed to have started in a beer hall after a meeting of the National Council faction went on the rampage. A police spokesman said today that the police were forced to open fire after being called to the Mkhoba township at about 6 pm after an outbreak of rioting.

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Foreign workers leaving Germany

From Dan van der Vat, Bonn, Jan 12

The number of aliens in West Germany has begun to fall for the first time since 1967, according to the latest figures just published. The Federal Statistics Office announced that there were about 4,089,000 foreigners living here at the end of September, when the central aliens' register was last checked. The figure was last checked at 38,000, or barely 1 per cent, compared with a year earlier, and can be attributed directly to the economic recession. Nobody doubts that the downward trend is continuing.

Denmark may order out 'fifth KGB man'

From Our Correspondent, Copenhagen, Jan 12

A fifth Soviet official is expected to be ordered to leave Denmark shortly, according to the newspaper Berlingske Tidende today. It reported yesterday that four others were expelled last October for illegal intelligence activities. No official confirmation has been forthcoming. The official Danish silence is understood to be a protective measure to avoid reciprocal expulsions. The Danish Embassy in Moscow has a small staff of five diplomats, and their enforced departure would in effect sever diplomatic relations. The five Russians were said to be "reminders" of the Soviet Embassy and two on the staff of a trade delegation.

Paris court clears two of Delon bodyguard murder

From Richard Wigg, Paris, Jan 12

A Paris appeals court ruled today that there was no ground for putting M. Francois Marcantoni on trial for complicity with others in the murder of Stephan Markovic, a former secretary and bodyguard of M. Alain Delon, the French film star, in October, 1968. But the case, which for more than seven years has intrigued the public because of alleged political undertones, has still not finished. Mr. Roland Dumas, counsel for the victim's family, immediately announced that he would be taking the case before the Cour de Cassation.

US air control head calls for Concorde ban

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Jan 12

The president of the air traffic controllers' organization here has recommended that Concorde be banned from using American airports. Mr. John Leyden, president of the union, said that the aircraft would "place an unconscionably high level of hazards" upon the American air traffic control system.

Prisoners free hostages

Bahia Blanca, Argentina, Jan 12

Three hundred prisoners at a jail near here today ended a mutiny and released 10 guards they held hostage. Police said the prisoners had won assurances of better food and treatment, and replacement of the prison governor.

Hunt for sunken treasure fails

Invercargill, New Zealand, Jan 12

A group of treasure hunters seeking an estimated nine tons of gold sunk with the sailing ship General Grant in 1866 returned here today apparently empty-handed. The 43ft Atlantic returned from the appointment in the Auckland Group, 300 miles south-east of New Zealand, to report no trace of the treasure worth about £25m.—Reuter.

Moscow renews attempt to heal 14-year Albania split

From Dassa Trevisan, Belgrade, Jan 12

The Soviet Union has used the occasion of Albania's state anniversary to renew its long-standing efforts to resume diplomatic relations, broken off in 1961 when Tirana backed the Chinese in the split between Moscow and Peking. Albania has so far ignored all such offers from the Soviet Union.

Where could tomorrow after

Meanwhile in Belgrade, trial of four Yugoslav leaders charged with pro-Soviet activity due to begin today was postponed a month because of the death of the principal defendant, lawyer.

OVERSEAS

Anxious Israel waits to see if America will resort to UN veto

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, Jan 12

Security checks have been

increased on roads into Jeru-

salem and in West Bank towns

in the eve of the United

States debate on the Palestin-

ian issue. Recent experience has

shown that fear of adverse

international reaction has not

deterred terrorist groups from

attacks and the atmosphere is

expected to be tense so long as

a debate lasts.

Whatever resolution is passed

is not likely to make much

impact on the determination of

Rabin's Government not to

negotiate with the Palestine

Liberation Organization. Con-

cern is focused on fear of

further erosion in the attitude

of the United States.

Any alterations made to

security Council resolutions 242

and 338, which are regarded

as the only basis for

Middle East negotiations, will

be seen as a grave develop-

ment. Ministers express con-

fidence that the United States

will not allow this, though an

ear assurance has been given

that the veto will be used.

Mr Rabin's warning last week

that Israel has the military

strength to maintain its politi-

cal posture was intended to

oppress America rather than

the Arabs, and to dispel any

impression that there are divi-

sions in his Cabinet over the

refusal to talk with the PLO.

There are divisions, but not on

this point.

It is recognized that the posi-

tion of the United States as a

mediator could be compromised

by Israel's decision to boycott

the debate, as Dr Kissinger,

secretary of State, and Mr

Fouhrie, America's United

Nations representative, have

explained privately. In spite

of this, it is hoped that the

United States delegate will

oppose Arab arguments in his

recent visit and that Britain

will other western nations will

ve their support.

Criticism of the Israel boycott

is expressed today by the

adjoining Council for Israeli-

Palestinian Peace at a press

conference here. The council

advised the Government to re-

voke its stand and agree to

talks with the PLO. Some mem-

bers of the council have had

contacts with PLO representa-

tives in Europe and have

returned satisfied that the

PLO is not a terrorist organiza-

tion.

Detention orders on some of

the longest-held prisoners are

due to expire in about 10 days

and this is causing tension in-

side and outside their jails. In

the New Year's Day riot at a

prison in central Israel, sev-

erally only sparsely reported,

detainees who attacked the

prison's deputy commander

were subdued.

Agitation for the release of

the administrative detainees,

who number "several dozens",

is not confined to left-wingers.

It is supported by relative

moderates such as Mr Elias

Frei, the Mayor of Bethlehem,

leaders of the Nablus town

council, and the Muslim

Supreme Council in Jerusalem.

Most of the men have been

held for nearly 20 months

without trial, their detention

orders being automatically re-

newed by the Defence Minister

every six months. Many liberal-

minded Israelis are perturbed

over the use of this colonial

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ment

they make money

These are the trucks that are making money for our employees who make them, the specialists who sell them and most of all, for the operators who use them.

THE BIG DODGE K38 TRACTOR
THE DODGE 500 SERIES
THE COMMER COMMANDO
THE KARRIER MUNICIPAL FLEET
THE COMMER WALK-THRU
THE COMMER SPACE VAN
THE COMMER SPACE CARAVAN
THE SIMCA 1100 VAN

In fact, a full range, from light vans to heavy-duty tractors. Backed by a national dealer network, full warranty, Contract Maintenance and Certified Truck Care.

Dodge Commer **KARRIER**

business efficiency in ACTION!



CHRYSLER
UNITED KINGDOM

g10700

Racing

[illegible]

By Jim Snow

It is not easy to take a philosophical view when a mishap at the races is possibly the cause of a stable hand's death. It is enough to prevent him from running again until the following season. This year, below-the-belt punch came to the aid of a stable hand. The victim is nine-year-old, Easty Abbey, placed to Comedy of Errors in the Champion Hurdle three years ago. He was sent to the hospital in December when the Benson and Hedges Handicap Steeplechase at Ascot and the Masscy Ferguson Chase at Doncaster were run.

Before the start of this season Easty Abbey had won 19 races. He would have been an all-out favorite for the Champion Hurdle, but a little Champion Steeplechase, but

now it will be walking and trotting for him up to the start of the new season. Peter Easterby, with an admirable acceptance of the facts and an economy of words, said: "Suppose I told you that I had done those things." However, he told me yesterday that Night Nurse was a great heart and very well. He is a good horse, a good runner, more race, probably at Doncaster, before he sends him down from Marston to take on Comedy of Errors in the Lancers in the Champion Hurdle.

Both divisions of today's Croxson Park Novices' Stakes are good races. They will be won by David Morley and Bob Davies with Murray Fiast and Mezzofanti. This trainer and jockey association has been having great run in the past two months

[illegible][illegible]

143	Mezzofanti (Mal R. Hoare), D. Murley, 11-10 .. B. R. Davies
94	Robb Ryan (L. Aze), J. Hardy, 13-10 .. M. Hinchshaw
94	Robb Ryan (L. Aze), J. Hardy, 13-10 .. M. Hinchshaw
00022	Christmas (Cam D. Stewson), G. Nicholson, 11-10 .. J. Stanger
00	Kerrall (Mrs G. Dawson), G. Dawson, 11-0 .. M. Wigners
00	Kerrall (Mrs G. Dawson), G. Dawson, 11-0 .. M. Wigners
06013	Kingsford (Mal C. Rubin), W. Stephenson, 11-10 .. M. Jones
00	Kingsford (Mal C. Rubin), W. Stephenson, 11-10 .. M. Jones
00	Lacynally H. Reeves, B. Westbrook, 11-0 .. I. Wickham
00	Lacynally H. Reeves, B. Westbrook, 11-0 .. I. Wickham
00	M. H. Davies (Mrs. A. P. H. Davies), 11-0 .. P. Collins
00	M. H. Davies (Mrs. A. P. H. Davies), 11-0 .. P. Collins
00	Western Gumbler (A. Price), K. Bridgewater, 11-0 .. A. Mason
00	Western Gumbler (A. Price), K. Bridgewater, 11-0 .. A. Mason
00	Robb Ryan, 16-1 Kibba, 10-1 Kintawana, 10-1 others.

icester selections

Mr Racing Staff
 Murray Flash, 130 Arrow Head, 2.00 Poor Boy, 2.30 The Sundance
 3.00 GUIDING STAR is specially recommended. 3.30 Mezzofanti,
 Mr Newmarket Correspondent
 Murray Flash, 2.00 Poor Boy, 2.30 The Sundance Kid, 3.30
 Star.

[illegible][illegible]

Windsor

Ladbroke's injected new life into the Grand National with the first meeting of the Ladbroke Grand National Limited management team at the course yesterday.

They announced that admission to the course at the three-day meeting, which opens on April 1, will be cut by half, with the entrance to the County Stand reduced to £1.00. The entrance to Tattersalls will be cut from £12 to £6. The minimum entrance fee will be £1.

John Hughes, the new clerk of the course, announced that prize money for the three-day meeting will be £100,000 and Lord Derby will take over as senior steward of the meeting.

The chairman of the

Ladbrokes, headed the team. Peter O'Sullivan, Lord Gaiskey, Christopher O'Connell, John O'Connell and Peter Thompson, the group marketing director for Ladbrokes, were on the special committee. The Ladbrokes group had already broken Grand National Limited is a sister company of the Ladbrokes group. The group had already broken £200,000 into the Grand National this year to keep it going. Bill Winton, who is the group's managing director, said that the group's owners of the course and the group's owners will act for them in a management capacity. The group's owners, negotiations, completed last month, that Davies agreed to receive £200,000, that the group had already broken in 1977. After two years, Ladbrokes will have the option of ending the agreement with Davies or re-negotiating for another year. The group's owners, Steve Westhead, the managing director at Alintree for the last 10 years, said that the group was having a struggle to get the Grand National races of the Grand National away in time.

1.15 WALBURTON STEEPCHASE (Novices: £514; 21m)

1	0-54.0d	Great Mxrs L. Browning, D. Browning, 7-11-7	—
2	1-00.0d	Sum Trap (CD), J. Bird, Miss A. Sigclair, 6-11-7	R. Rowell
3	1-04.0d	Sum Trap (CD), J. Bird, Miss A. Sigclair, 6-11-7	S. J. J. J. J.
5	2-34.0d	Gypsy Baron (C, Stbley), Mrs A. Oughen, 6-11-0	—
6		Holland Gize (T. Pocock), R. Pocock, 7-11-0	P. Richards ?
8	4-04.0d	John Venture (C), W. Stanger, J. Gild, 7-11-0	Candy
9	1-04.0d	John Venture (C), W. Stanger, J. Gild, 7-11-0	G. Gracer
10	7-00.0p	Villa Joles (I, Kerman), J. Gifford, 6-11-0	M. Stankys ?
11	3-00.0p	Tran, 1-1 Gypsy Baron, 6-11, Great, 12-3 Bess Pelham, 9-1 John	—
12	Yonchre, 2-3	Holland Gize, 14-1 Villa Joles, 2-1 Lillie Window,	—

[illegible]

3	30-3302	Indian College (C) Miss S. Jamison, S. L. Woodan,	12-11-11
4	30-3303	Idaho (Miss J. Blackston), L. Duggan,	11-11-11
5	30-4440	Real School (C) (Col. I. Gore-Lanning, Miss A. Sinclair,	11-11-11
6	30-4430	Frozen Saint (Mrs J. Ramsay), Mrs A. Oughlin,	11-11-11
7	30-0400	Curlew River (C) (Mrs L. Eader, K. Ivory,	11-11-11
8	30-32-00	Laydon (R. Champion), M. Gogwell,	10-10-11
9	30-32-00	Turn (E. L. Bacon), R. Wall,	11-11-11
10	30-32-00	Bea (E. L. Johnson), B. Thompson,	11-11-11
11	30-32-00	Saint, A.1. Beau By, S-1 Indian College, 11-11-11	11-11-11
12	30-32-00	Curlew River, 10-11 Turn, 12-11, 11-11, 11-11	11-11-11

4	1010	Grassland (10)	Mrs. M. Grammet, 7-11-33	M. O'Halloran
4	101	Alcali Highway (15)	E. Pengeter, F. White, 7-11-33	Frankme
4	101	Alcali Highway (15)	Mrs. R. Phillips, Mrs. A. Oughton, 7-10-32	Frankme
5		pr	Common Loaf (Mrs. J. Mobay), S. Melior, 6-10-32	A. Turnell
5	100	Grass Surprize (M. Moffatt), C. Ivory, 7-10-32	W. Shoemaker	
5	20004	Grass Surprize (M. Moffatt), C. Ivory, 7-10-32	W. Shoemaker	
5	44-0622	Swedish Lichen (M. R. Galt), 6-10-32	A. Adams	
5	70504	Wear Bridge (R. Davel), 6-10-32	J. R. Owen	
5	7-4	Alcali Highway, 100-30	Wear Bridge, 4-10-32	N. N. Gibson
5	1 Mr. Moser,	22-1	Commonwealth Roads, 30-1	others.

1-191324 **Whisper's Moon** (Drf) **Whisper**, S. Woodman, 11-10-87 **Gracey T**
 2001014-4 **Miss Rhapsody** (GD) **H. Baker**, B. Weiss, 11-10-87 **R. Howell**
 2001015-4 **Over Bricks** (GD) **Over Bricks**, J. Matys, 10-10-87 **J. Hughes**
 2004048 **Camp Carson** (GD) **Mrs C. Williams**, T. M. Jones, 10-10-87
 2131242-9 **Camp Carson** (GD) **Miles S. Bami**, Mrs L. McDaniel, 11-10-87 **M. Jones**
 7-4 **Bearbridge Prince**, 11-4 **Chance a Look**, 9-2 **Miss Rhapsody**, 8-1 **Dickie's**
 8-1 **Clover Prince**, 10-1 **Camp Carson**.

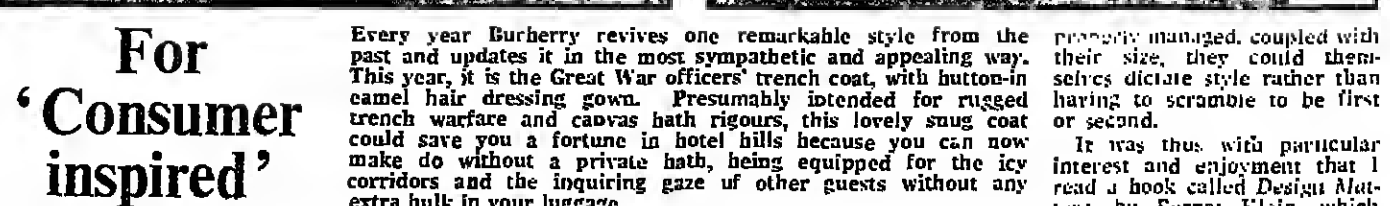
4.5 PULBROUGH HURDLE (Div II) : Novices: £430 : 2m f1
 115 **Stations Master** (GD) **E. Scoullers**, S. Meier, 7-11-87 **J. Brown**
 342119 **Stations Master** (GD) **E. Scoullers**, S. Meier, 7-11-87 **J. Brown**
 342120 **Stations Master** (GD) **E. Scoullers**, S. Meier, 7-11-87 **J. Brown**
 342123 **Stations Master** (GD) **E. Scoullers**, S. Meier, 7-11-87 **J. Brown**

00000 Handy Andy (M. Johnston), G. Ripley, 6-10-12 ... G. Gracy 7
3 Kallash (A. Rand), D. Jarmy, 7-10-12 ... R. G. Hughes
Seal Flower (Mal. R. Dending), Denning, 8-10-12 ... R. Atkins
4 0 Vidi's Treasure (L. Carey), M. Salaman, 6-10-12
MF J. Bowles 7
Evens Station Master, 4-1 Kallash, 5-1 Black Abbot, 13-2 Rosy Picture,
-1 Bet Hill, 30-1 others.
• Doubtful runner

by Our Racing Correspondent
 1.15 Bent Pelham. 1.45 Spearside. 2.15 Frozen Saint. 2.45 ALASKA
 HIGHWAY is specially recommended. 3.15 Brantridge Farmer. 3.45
 Station Master

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

by Prudence Glynn



read 'What they want is...'

Above left:
The Burberry trenchcoat in yarn dyed cotton gaberdine, with a burton lining.

Ten years ago most people who wore cotton were wearing it because they couldn't afford anything else. They were wearing it for washing the floors, or utility clothes that had to be cheap. Today, cotton is a fashion item and utility clothes are more likely to be made in synthetics." Thus, Roy Keeling, United Kingdom Director of the International Institute for Cotton.

We are now seeing the decline of high profitability and great growth of synthetic fibre companies—or at least of those great names which have come to dominate the industry", John Filcox, International Wool Secretariat Area Director for North West Europe, said in his paper to textile editors, reported

Wool Record recently. I can hardly quarrel with either statement. The IWS was the first British organization to employ Bernard Nevill, at present making fortunes for the Italian Canoni firm, after he left Abercrombie, and while I do think it light redesign poor Mr Nevill's taste, which is quite a collection. The raincoat is made in lightweight cotton poplin and is self lined throughout. Style "Dorset", sizes 6-16, colour, stone, and bag, £15. Church's leather brogue lace-ups, approx £25. Both outfits are from Burberrys Ltd, Haymarket, London, SW1.

Such was Miss Sakers, such is the manner. Kneads those radical thinking in the most traditional area, tweeds and molins, and whose taste and colour skill dyed a whole decade of British fashion a prettier hue. Do read the school.

Photographs by Elizabeth Nowak

memorandum, its production or style shows and its news service is excellent.

Cotton, of course, is at this moment the most fashionable fabric in the western hemisphere. All at once it seems to people have discovered that woens are warm enough for winter, that layers of a natural fibre are a substitute for one of those more expensive covering

effects of oil and its by-products, and perhaps most of all the new Puritan backlash sees a virtue and indeed a pleasure in washing by hand, and ironing, and the nostalgic, Tiggys-Winkles pleasures of getting up the household laundry. Wearing natural fibres goes naturally with making your own bread and self-sufficiency in general, I suppose. And once you have

them, and which are mostly huge, a perfect and expensive illustration of the lack of design management in this country and a perfect and expensive illustration of the perils of size. The elephant indeed has a trunk and feet, and exceptionally sensitive ears, and zoological manuals, but the jumbo companies seem to have more in common with the dinosaur,

it is that this talented man is not being more used by an industry that needs all the help it can get.

Problem

COALS TO NEWCASTLE ?

[illegible]

expensive advantage in quality—and, for the most part, in design. Similarly, in intense cold, natural fibres draw off and disperse safely body dampness which could freeze on you and kill you. Modern washing powders, which are so good that they cause a spilling action which makes spines penetrate more disastrously can be eased out, have reduced the area of synthetic adrasage. Incidentally, when will there be a cold water washing powder in this country. Many of them, indeed, employ a very high level of consultancy, or what I would describe more harshly as a spy system, to advise them of coming trends. My theory is that with their own design section,

just stick where you least want them to.

Then, price. Most synthetics are oil-based, so with the incredible hikes in the cost of this raw material and the transmutation of oil into a political football, prices have nearly doubled out. But what about your care and all those postwar fibre-not technological wonders—otheretics promised—and gave? First, the return to natural fibres is led, as is so much of fashion by the young. They are enchanted with a world that seemed marvellous to their parents; they are concerned about the use of irreplaceable natural resources; they are concerned about the pollution

country? It must be technically possible, and their: of the saving in energy and money.

The point which remains infinitely and seductively arguable in my mind about the revival of interest at the fashion end, and into the mass market end, is no natural fibres. Is whether, if really top level design talent had been used on synthetic fabrics, so that they emerged as entities in their own right rather than approximations of nature's artefacts, the situation would now be the same.

Synthetic fibres, after all, offer such practical advantages, but I find it hard not to see in the companies that produce

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COALS TO NEWCASTLE?

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TOGO

PROFILE OF THE PRESIDENT

With his athletic build, supple bearing, sparkling smile, General Gnassingbe Eyadema is a force of nature. His favourite pastime is still hunting and, like Edward VII of England, he is one of the world's best shots.

From his native Lama-Kara, among the rugged country of the north, President Eyadema has retained the courage, openness and endurance of a countryman. One should have met him in his home village of Fya to realize that Gnassingbe Eyadema has forgotten nothing of the lessons learned in his youth.

An easy and approachable man listening with equal attention to all the people, preferring camp life to the pomp and circumstance of the presidential Palace, General Eyadema has chosen to live in the military camp of Tokoin. The most striking things about him are integrity and uprightness combined with a goodness which is the sign of true greatness. Frequently he strolls incognito in the streets of Lome to "take the temperature" of his people. One day he was strolling anonymously in a suburb of Lome and watched a game of PETANQUE—the players did not recognise him until the end of the game!

General Gnassingbe Eyadema was born at Fya (in the region of Lama-Kara) of Cahraise stock. He studied at Fya and Farenide and in 1953 he joined the French army. He served for 10 years successively in Indochina, Algeria, France, Dahomey and Nigeria.

His bravery and excellent reports earned him the medal of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. The same qualities of valiant soldier meant that he was twice put forward for the officers' school in Frejus (France). Because the authorities in his country raised political objection, his candidature was annulled. After the state coup of January 13th 1963 which heralded the rise of the Grunitzky regime, he took up service again in the Togolese army as a Lieutenant. Promoted in 1964 to Chef de Bataillon, he ascended the ladder and as a Lieutenant-Colonel he supported the Grunitzky government at the time of the attempted coup d'etat of November 21st 1966.

On January 13th 1967, because Grunitzky's government had become a shambles, Eyadema stepped into the breach as the new Head of State and set about putting things to rights. He became Brigadier-General in 1970 by popular choice, and his first major task was to eliminate futile and partisan squabbles and to weld together the North and the more developed South in transcending regional divisions to create a unified Togo.

To encourage this rediscovered unity, he created a great movement which regrouped all the people of Togo into a national party, the R.P.T. (Union of the



Togolese People). There was, therefore, great emotion when he broadcast on September 23rd 1971 his decision to renounce power and hand over to the civilians. Two years previously, in 1969, General Eyadema had announced his intention to withdraw the Armed Forces from the exercise of Government when he declared on the day before the liberation day celebrations, January 13th, "Bearing in mind the progress made, I have decided that civilian political activity can once again be exercised freely in Togo". But the Togolese People noisily manifested its disapproval, judging the moment badly timed and preferring the benign yet firm rule of Eyadema.

Three days after the restatement of his desire to step down in 1971, a large crowd encircled the military camp in a monster demonstration to demand that he remained as Head of State, and from all corners of the country messages of support flowed in. President Eyadema accepted that this was truly the will of his people and whilst maintaining a camaraderie with all the Togolese, he, by popular acclaim, continued to hold the office of Head of State and is proud to do so.

He is at the same time an active soldier and goes on exercises with his army; a natural leader, he shows by his endurance and his knowledge of the country he is truly the leader. He only draws a General's salary, is this symbolic of the man?

As the incumbent in the presidential election of one year ago 99.87% of the Togolese people reiterated their confidence by a massive enthusiastic vote for Eyadema. Self motivated, he has avoided the airy-fairy intellectual path. With his commonsense, he knows how to judge without prejudice projects presented to him by his counsellors.

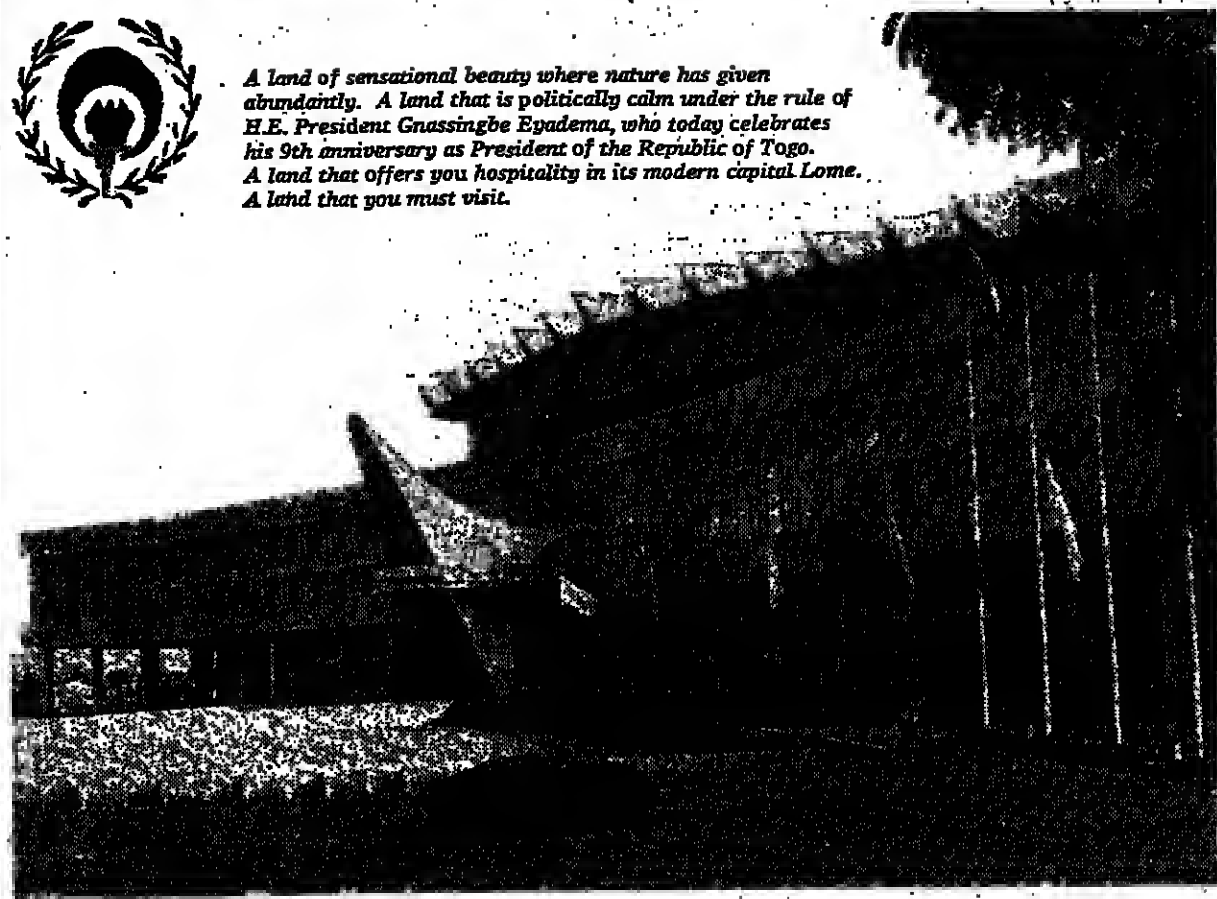
On the 7th January, 1972, when he made an official visit to France, he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur. Back in Lome, Eyadema was given the Grand Croix de l'Ordre de Momo (the highest Togolese distinction) and was promoted to the rank of "General de Division" (Major General).

General Eyadema, who works hard for international co-operation, is also a great architect for inter-regional co-operation. It is with this aim in mind that together with his great friend, the Nigerian ex-head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, he evolved the idea of the Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO/ECOWAS), the treaty for which was signed on May 26th, 1975, at Lagos by 15 West African countries. General Eyadema has also developed a close relationship with his brother and friend, President Mobutu Sese Seko, of Zaire.

Ayitegan Elo Apedo Amah



A land of sensational beauty where nature has given abundantly. A land that is politically calm under the rule of H.E. President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who today celebrates his 9th anniversary as President of the Republic of Togo. A land that offers you hospitality in its modern capital Lome. A land that you must visit.



La Maison Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais



PHOSPHATES—God's Gift to Togo

One of the greatest riches of Togo are its phosphates. The deposits which yield a commercial grade of exceptional quality—78% to 80% TRI CALCIUM PHOSPHATE (TCP-BPL), are situated a convenient 10 to 30 kilometres from the coast. In this region of Benin, the proven deposits are over 130 million tons, these reserves were confirmed in a geological study made in 1954.

PRODUCTION

1970	1.5 million tons
1971	1.7 million tons
1972	1.9 million tons
1973	2.3 million tons
1974	2.5 million tons
1975	1.1 million tons

The phosphates of Togo are now owned 100% by the Togolese, the Compagnie Togolaise des Mines du Benin was nationalised in 1974 and plans are afoot to increase annual production to 3 million tons and to treat one million tons on site at Kpeme for the production of sophisticated products like Phosphoric Acid and its derivatives.

Giant excavating machines with a capacity of 700 to 800 tons an hour bite out vast mouthfuls of phosphate matrix at LAHAYOUE and KPOGAME and a 26 kilometre railway carries the phosphate rock down to Kpeme on the coast. Twenty-four to twenty-eight wagons, each carrying 24 tons of phosphate rock, make up one train load which is discharged at a siding alongside the Kpeme plant.

Kpeme itself lies 35 kilometres east of Lome, just short of Aneho and the Dahomey border; the first thing you see on approaching is the 1,400 yard long metal jetty with probably a ship of 50,000 tons displacement alongside, loading phosphates—an impressive sight.

It is a modern plant and the "flow plan" is extremely simple. The phosphate rock is scooped from the siding on to a conveyor belt and the purpose of the Plant treatment is to remove all unwanted material and to reduce the "rock" to a fine sand with a particle size of 3 millimetres. Four separate conveyor belts, each with a capacity of 150 tons an hour, feed the rock into 4 parallel sets of equipment which with water and Cyclones separate out the unwanted particles. Lastly the water is removed by HEAT and the fine sandlike phosphate continues out to storage—250,000 tons capacity,

and the phosphate has only a humidity of 1% maximum. A fifth "Chaine de traitement" will raise capacity to the planned 3 million tons by the end of 1978, or in 1979.

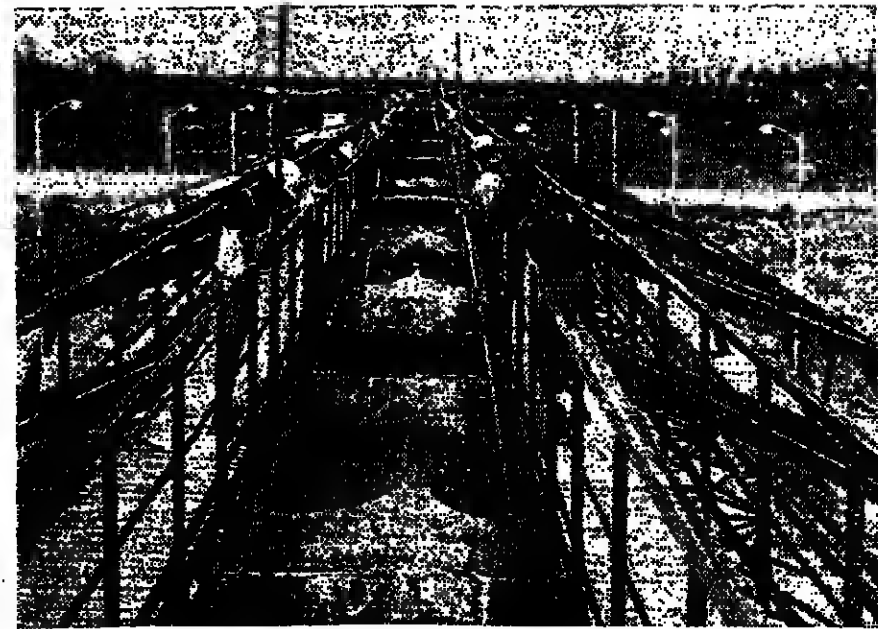
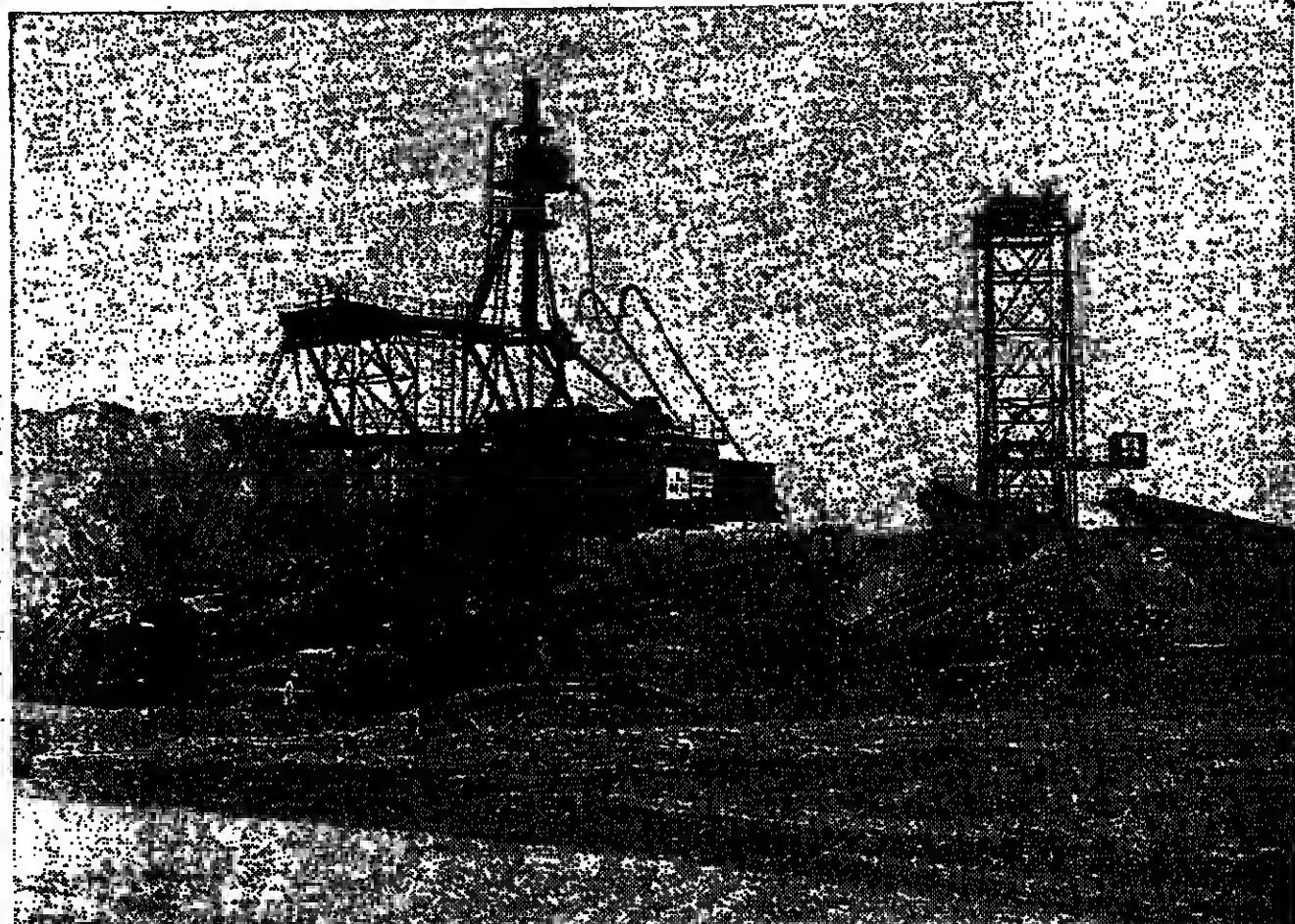
Kpeme produces its own electricity, there is a Diesel electric plant alongside the phosphate treatment area and it has a capacity of 12,500 kW and 65,000 Volts.

The world recession has made 1975 a difficult year for everyone in the Commodity Market, and Phosphates have suffered along with the others. Morocco is much the largest exporter of Phosphates in the world (the USA and the USSR both produce more) and to an extent Togo must follow in her marketing wake. In 1974 Morocco reached 20 million tons production of Phosphates for the first time and exported nearly all this tonnage; Togo also achieved a record 2,552,854 tons. All Togo's production is in the 77/79% of TRICALCIQUE range which is amongst the highest in the world, whilst Morocco's main tonnage falls into the 70% to 78% ranges.

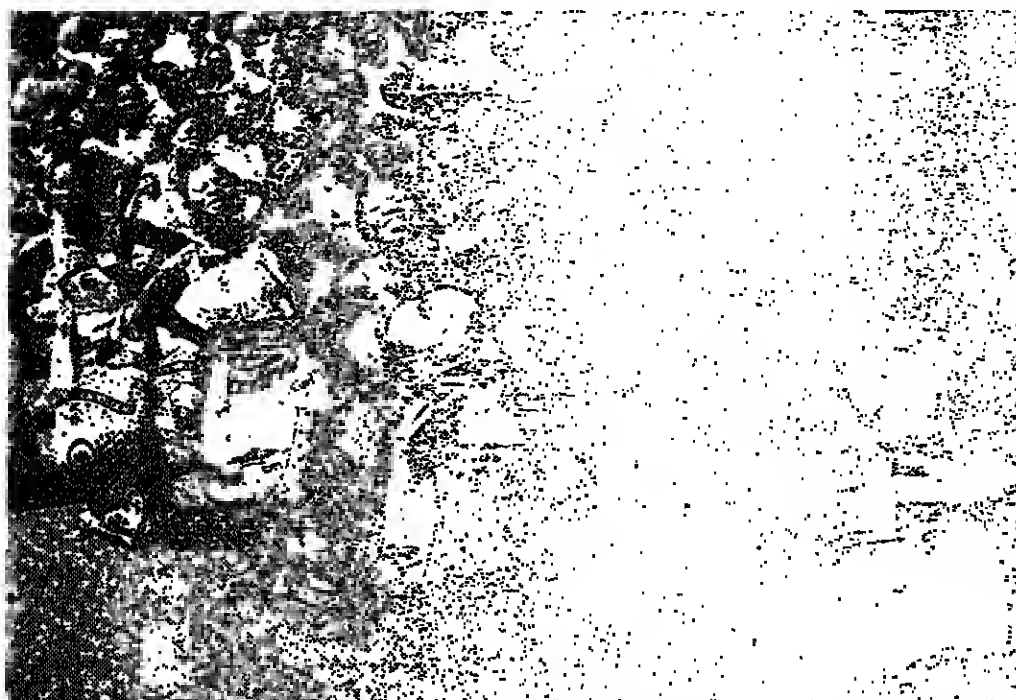
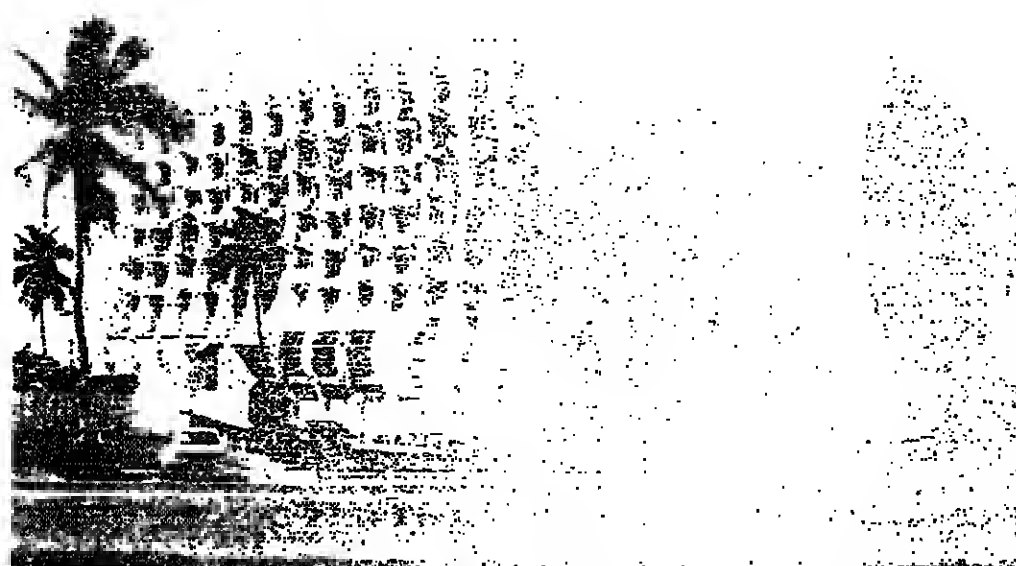
For 1975 the position is bleaker, Morocco will chalk up maximum sales of 16 million tons; 4 million down on 1974 and 64 million down on the original projection—and we have cut back to 1.1 million tons from a projected 2.6 (the present maximum capacity of Kpeme). Morocco will probably secure an income exceeding \$1.1 billion from its exports of Phosphates and we plan for over \$71.5 million with our major customers being France, Germany and the Benelux. However we also look to barter deals in the near future with Gabon and Nigeria—crude oil for our new Lome refinery in exchange for phosphates.

The long-term outlook for Phosphates has to be good, the burgeoning world population will put pressure on the farmers to raise international crop standards towards those achieved in the United States and so world demand can quickly outstrip the supply position once more. However, the short-term outlook is less good, farmers know they can cut back on phosphates for up to 3 years before the crop yields fall off drastically and the financial shock of the new petrol prices have made them husband their resources.

Note: From 1976 onwards it would be sensible to include SAHARAN phosphate tonnage in the Moroccan figures; with a strong market their overall tonnage production could reach 30 million tons as we reach 3 million.



These 4 photographs give you some idea of the Phosphate operation in Togo. The large picture shows one of the giant excavating machines in action whilst the 3 in the strip from right to left show the railroad at the mine, the unloading of phosphate matrix at the end of its journey to Kpeme, and a large vessel alongside Kpeme jetty where the fine sandlike Phosphate (particle size 3 millimetres after treatment at the Kpeme plant) is being loaded. For further information write to: The Compagnie Togolaise des Mines du Benin, Lome and Kpeme.



Top left: His Excellency General Gnassingbé Eyadéma, President of the Republic of Togo and President of the R.P.T.—Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, dressed as a traditional chief, Sokode, North Togo.

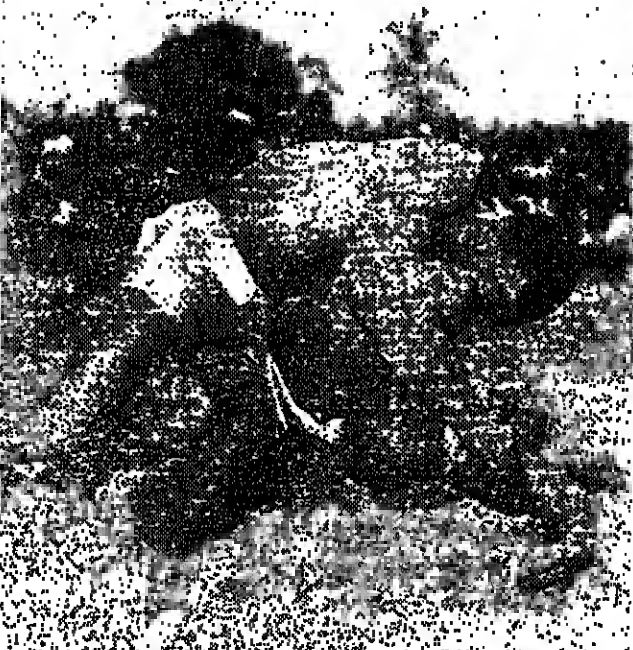
Top right: Hotel de la Paix, Lomé. Ventré-Gnassingbé, R.P.T. dancing. Animateurs/Animateur.

Far left: The Tropicana Hotel, Beach complex, just south of Lomé.

Left: Togo wrestlers.

Below left: Gombo, a tropical crop and its harvest hanging in a wagonload of Manioc.

Below right: Healthy village child, smiling, and Togo man, smiling.



TOGO IN PICTURES

Togo was the favourite German colony in Africa in the nineteenth century first decade of the 20th Century, when a Reich Commissioner was stomping the great wharf at Lomé: the reason why this should be so hits you dramatically when you first arrive there. Like Oz-mandias, the Imperial jetty is crumpled and smashed—whilst the French successor lies derelict alongside, but the piquancy, the fierceness, the beauty of Togo lives on and laos around you in a stimulatingly dangerous embrace. A sensation like smelling frangipani for the first time: having a coconut sliced open for you—six daff and rapid machete strokes; hauling in a giant catch of silver and shimmering sardines, with the women already beginning to bargain about the proper division of the spoils; waterskiing on Lake Togo (no hilarial!) or surfing from Tropicana Beach gain an extra dimension just from the ambience of Togo.

The Togolese are very relaxed about tourists and have no hangup about the past. Germany introduced good railways and their knowledge of Tropical agriculture was in advance of England's or France's and so set Togo on course for great prosperity. The French continued this good work—you still have the "Coconut Palm Line" running along the 44 kilometre coastline to Aného, the COCOA line, leading NW to Palime and the COTTON line leading due north to Atakpame and Litté. Crops extended to Palm Oil, Coffee, Copra and Kapok. One indelible mark of the French is the cuisine: Lomé has some of the best restaurants on the West African coast and the prices are often below less good Anglophone restaurants.

Lomé is the centre of all activity for Togo, it derives its name from ALOES—ALOME—LOME. The architecture of the new hotel De la Paix is stunning and will appeal enormously to the young; it is stylish and full of new ideas. If you can't afford to stay there try lunch by the pool one day. The Benin is a hotel in the grand manner, more of a Metropole at Brighton. For the best food in Lomé I would choose first the pricey Le Berry and second the Hotel du Golfe—its large comfortable rooms sheathed in local marble offer excellent value. Outside Lomé a few kilometres beyond the port lies TROPICANA, a complex of hotel bungalows beside the beach. This is the favourite choice of the Germans and

the Scandinavians. Togolese don't bat an eyelid if the tourists choose to bathe and sunbathe in the nude, but the unwritten rule is "Tropicana Beach only".

Togolese also enjoy Tropicana and they come out to sit by the two swimming pools. Tourists have plenty of choice for evening entertainment: dinner at Le Mandarin or Le Maxime—chacun à son goût, night-clubbing at the Pussy Cat, a dance at the Benin or just prowling around enjoying the tropical night. Unlike many cities, Lomé is safe to walk about in anytime of the day or night. Togolese are both naturally friendly and inquisitive and the police strike just about the perfect balance of firmness and efficiency. As for the Presidential Guard, they are magnificent and it is a pleasure to attend a function at the Congress when they parade for their President and the Animateurs sing and dance. The Congress seats 3,000 in its theatre, has a banquet hall for 700 and a 200 square metre Exhibition Hall, so if any of you reading this are doctors, lawyers, architects or bankers think of Lomé for your next Congress—stretch your imaginations a little.

Togo is a small country so you can take it at one grasp. Drive along the coast under the Coconut palms, sit by a lagoon and think of the dream house you could build there. Recognise the grotesque old baobab, the mango, the kapok (a tree that looks like an oak but has great clumps of cotton-wool all over it), the eucalyptus. Stop off at a small restaurant for a bottle of Algerian wine at 50p a bottle and the menu at 12. Visit the artisanal boutiques and stalls, there are lovely carvings in wood and ivory, statues in bronze, leatherwork of great delicacy and striking colours, also lovely batiks. Before buying anything, it is as well to visit the Kponton Museum first: Hubert Kponton was a composer and poet who wrote angrily about "the Slave Coast" (today's Bight of Benin): you will then develop an eye for the more beautiful things designed and made in Togo. Free Press prices allow you to buy cameras, tape-recorders, wines and spirits at surprisingly low prices if you are decidedly not a "culture bug" and Tropicana has its own casino if you like gambling.

Don't neglect the north of Togo, you can fly there easily and swiftly and the countryside is particularly beautiful. You

will find plenty of game and two towns are particularly worth a visit. LAMA KARA is being restored to its former splendour and PVA of course is the birthplace of the President. A museum is being built in PVA to record the career of His Excellency General Gnassingbé Eyadéma: his contribution to modern Togo has been gigantic and the museum will illustrate this. The President is passionately fond of the north and likes to show friends around himself.

Togo will stimulate your interest, you will want to find out more about her people and her history. In the 18th Century the Portuguese used to stop off on their way from El Mina (Ghana) to Ouidah (Dahomey), but it was in the mid scramble for "Empire" at the end of the 19th Century that Togo fell officially under foreign rule. Gustav Nachtigal appeared off the Togulese coasts on July 5, 1884 and Togo was formally colonised by Germany on December 24, 1885. Togo fell to the French and English in 1914 and with independence our country was truncated.

Sir Richard Attenborough in his film, "Oh What A Lovely War" brought out the idiosyncratic way in which Europe Colonised AFRICA—across on the East side, the Kaiser won Kilimanjaro by the simple ploy of appealing to his Grand-mother's sense of justice; was it right she should have TWO mountains and he None when a small adjustment of the frontier would give them one each?

Africa has suffered much because of European MISCHISMO—Prussia was to be contained, let her have a piece of the action and she would stop feeling frustrated. So German Colonies blossomed among the Portuguese, Spanish, French, English and Belgian: Togoland, Kameroun, German SW Africa, Tanganika...

Then the European powers fell out in the First World War and what happened? Togoland and Cameroun Cameroon were carved up by the French and the English. German SW Africa fell into the clutches of the Boers and Tanganika was relatively fortunate in being taken over lock stock and barrel by the British.

Poor Cameroun had to suffer dismemberment when two thirds of British Cameroun was incorporated into Nigeria and we too suffered the same fate when "British Togoland"

was dropped from the map and the British gave the Socialist's what they wanted, a state of their own—Togo, the high and mighty.

An one could call it a "Burr" and of 1955 fair or a thoughtful reflection on the way in which the world has changed in the last century. It is a book that is worth reading for the light it throws on the way in which the world has changed in the last century. It is a book that is worth reading for the light it throws on the way in which the world has changed in the last century.

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German lessons in beating the recession

The Government is gravely worried by soaring public expenditure and has warned local authorities that they will have to make economies. The construction industry is in a deep recession, with thousands of workers unemployed. The railways are losing money at a disastrous rate and are planning drastic cuts in routes and services. Motorway plans, particularly in cities, are meeting with vociferous opposition from environmentalists. New housing schemes are plagued by vandalism, and the planners have abandoned grandiose redevelopment schemes in favour of smaller and more "human" urban renewal projects.

A scenario for Britain at the start of 1975 in fact is Germany, the richest country in Europe. In one way it is reassuring to note how amazingly similar many of the Germans' problems are to our own, but it is also chastening to see how much more successfully, on the whole, they appear to be dealing with them. And that has little, if anything, to do with their greater wealth.

The biggest post-war success story, apart from the industrial resurgence, has probably been housing. Starting from a position far worse than our own, with some 20,000,000 people living in the slums, the country has virtually achieved equilibrium between supply and demand. There are still difficulties, particularly those like the Kreisberg district in Berlin which have been allowed to become slum ghettos. But opportunities for exploitation of tenants are now so rare that the Government was able to abolish rent control in Munich and Hamburg at the beginning of this year, leaving Berlin as the only city where there is not a free market in housing.

That does not mean tenants have no security. Landlords may not increase rents unless they can show that their costs have risen or that they are charging less than for comparable flats or houses in the neighbourhood. They may charge more for modernised properties, but modernisation may not be carried out against the tenants' wishes or used as grounds for eviction.

How has this happy state of affairs been achieved? The most striking fact is that there are few council houses. Instead, federal and state government funds are channelled into widespread subsidies, ranging from "housing allowances" (roughly equivalent to rent rebates for low-income families to tax relief on mortgage payments).

The provision of housing is regarded by all political parties as best left to private enterprise. But there are important capital subsidies in the form of low-interest or interest-free loans to builders and housing associations. In return for which local authorities may nominate tenants. Roughly 44 per cent of post-war housing is "social", that is subsidised housing. Non-profit-making building societies complete for funds with commercial firms, and depositors are entitled to savings premiums from the Government after a certain period.

Although the country has avoided land speculation on the British scale, average prices rose by 170 per cent between 1962 and 1972, and by considerably more in the large cities. To counter public dis-

quiet, the Government introduced in 1971 the Urban Development Promotion Law, which is every bit as radical as, although rather less clumsy than, our Community Land Act. It gives local authorities wide powers over the disposal of land zoned for redevelopment, including the right of compulsory purchase, and requires owners to compensate the authorities for the entire increase in the value of their land created by a zoning decision. The last requirement may be modified by a Bill at present before the Bundestag, which also provides for much wider public participation in the preparation of development plans.

Zoning controls are very strict in places, notably Hamburg, where new office development has been directed away from the city centre to a huge new estate in the suburbs, and in Munich, where the historic central area has been lovingly restored and where residential districts are so zealously preserved that it is all but impossible even for a doctor or a lawyer to convert an apartment into his surgery or office. Elsewhere, in Frankfurt for example, it has been a less happy story.

Despite the difficulties of the federal railways, which in 1974 lost some DM10,000,000, the country has virtually achieved equilibrium between supply and demand. There are still difficulties, particularly those like the Kreisberg district in Berlin which have been allowed to become slum ghettos. But opportunities for exploitation of tenants are now so rare that the Government was able to abolish rent control in Munich and Hamburg at the beginning of this year, leaving Berlin as the only city where there is not a free market in housing.

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Taking the friction out of finding money for a Scottish Assembly

If the devolution debate that begins in the House of Commons today is to be constructive one of its main purposes must be to minimise the potential points of friction between Westminster and the Scottish Assembly. The worst of these is not the Westminster veto about which so much has been heard. It is the proposed method of financing the Assembly.

The White Paper recommends that this should be essentially by a block grant from the Exchequer, with the Assembly having the right in addition to levy a surcharge on local authority taxation. With the present system of local authority finance that would mean simply the right to levy a surcharge on the rates, which would be highly unpopular and unlikely to be used to any great extent.

The block grant is, therefore, the key. How would its size be determined? The White Paper has a bland and easy answer: "The amount will be a matter for political judgment, on the basis of an assessment of relative needs made jointly with the Scottish administration through close and continuous collaboration with the Scottish Government." This is a system that almost precludes the possibility of a serious and realistic assessment of the relative needs of the two countries.

The reality would be very different. If the size of the block grant is to be settled in an annual bout of political baggaging, that will simply build conflict into the system. Either the grant will be so large that Scottish opinion is bound to be satisfied, in which case it will almost certainly be inflationary. Or the Scottish administration will have to show publicly that it fought valiantly for more. Political logic will force it to display its frustration. This is a system that almost precludes the possibility of a serious and realistic assessment of the relative needs of the two countries.

There is another, less obvious way, in which the system is liable to breed friction. The White Paper declares that "the Scottish administration will have the fullest possible freedom to decide how the money

from the block grant should be spent". But in a paper last week to a conference in Glasgow of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, Dr. C. H. Stout, Edinburgh's Director of Finance, argued that this power would be largely illusory. The procedure, he thought, would be little different from the present Scottish Office arrangements.

One of the features of these arrangements is that the Scottish Office is reluctant to make full use of its discretion to do things differently. That is why administrative devolution is not always so far-reaching as it sounds. Scottish officials do not want to upset their colleagues in the relevant Whitehall department. This may be partly because of the psychological balance. It is also no doubt because of a shrewd awareness of the need for Treasury approval for all expenditure proposals, which would not be so readily given if it were thought in Whitehall that the Scots were implementing some hare-brained schemes.

Similarly, a Scottish administration responsible to the Assembly would find itself, while negotiating the size of the block grant, in fact arguing about its ingredients—which would mean having to justify its own individual policies. It would be demanding money to make up the backlog in Scottish housing or to keep pace with the recruitment of teachers in England. Having obtained the money for teachers, a Scottish administration would then have the right to spend it on nurses instead—but that would hardly be the best way to secure a large block grant next year. The grant would be financed to such an extent by a block grant settled each year by a process of political bargaining it will inevitably limit the capacity of a Scottish administration to pursue distinctive policies in fields that have nominally been devolved.

One alternative would be to give the Assembly greater power to raise its own taxes. There is certainly a case for going further in that direction, but there seems no prospect of the Government going so far at this stage as to make the block grant of only subsidiary importance. A Scottish administration could be given a

fixed share of particular taxes raised by the United Kingdom Government—the oil revenues are the most familiar example. But there are the Treasury's well known objections to hypothecating the use of a particular tax for a specified purpose. The buoyancy of an individual tax may also be quite unrelated to the developing needs of Scotland. That is especially true of the oil revenues where the forecasts differ so widely. Such a solution would therefore not be compatible with the strategy of the White Paper in continuing to assess the need throughout the United Kingdom as a whole.

But it would be entirely consistent with this principle to develop a more automatic formula for calculating the size of the grant each year. It could be based on population and geography, weighted according to various indices of deprivation and other factors. It would not matter if the formula itself were complicated because it would not have to be renegotiated each year.

The White Paper declares that no neat formula could be devised to produce fair shares for Scotland in varying circumstances from year to year, and the task would certainly not be easy. But this is one of those cases where administrative objections can be overcome by a more realistic commitment is needed than the vague promise in the White Paper to discuss with the Scottish administration the possibility of collecting objective information on standards and needs.

The most ingenious formula in the world could not remove all contention from the financing of the Assembly. By its very nature it is always likely to want more than it will be given. But a formula based on objective criteria could provide for a fair allocation of money from the Exchequer between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom. If it could be applied automatically it would minimize the annual baggaging, and it would also give the Scottish administration the real discretion in spending the money it has been promised but which under the present proposals would be largely an illusion.

Geoffrey Smith

How long now can Señora Perón survive?

Even for Argentina where, as a senior diplomat put it, "everything bad that can happen to a country either has happened, is happening or is being plotted", the past few weeks have been spectacular.

Normally, the Christmas season heralds a pause in the turbulent political scene, but the closing weeks of 1975 brought further allegations of misuse of state funds and a new round of political baggaging by members of the Government—and even by the President, Señora María Estela Perón herself. To this were added reports of cocaine trafficking by the powerful, an uprising against the Government by the far force, and one of the largest guerrilla operations ever mounted in Latin America.

The only positive thing Señora Perón has done, the Radical Party leader, had to say, "about 1975 in Argentina was that it was now over—and he fervently hoped 1976 would not provide a repetition. He further suggested to a Government still reeling from the most profound attack on its 13-month administration that 1976 would provide the supreme test for its survival.

Ironically, a few days after his comments, Señora Perón's house was bombed, though he was unharmed. The attack was carried out by the Peronist guerrilla organization, was seized—wearing only his swimming trunks—as he played with his two sons on a beach outside Buenos Aires.

And to the end of the year, the nightmarish round of political murders and kidnappings went on. On a sunny Sunday afternoon on December 28, Roberto Quieto, a political prisoner who originally escaped from Rawson jail in southern Argentina in 1972, is believed

to be the latest victim of the vendetta carried out against the surviving prisoners and their families by the AAA.

By now almost everyone in Argentina has suffered the personal loss of a friend or relative in the ceaseless ideological warfare by left and right wing guerrillas. Assassinations are now running at the rate of about 150 a month.

This atmosphere of growing lawlessness and terrifying personal insecurity is poisoned by economic insecurity. At the end of December, the Argentine peso was once again devalued—making a total of 85 cents against the dollar since the beginning of the year, while the annual inflation rate has now surged beyond 300 per cent.

Workers, whose wages are now worth half of last summer, cannot afford the luxury goods displayed in shop windows, creating bitterness and tension exacerbated by black marketing, financial speculation by foreign businessmen and corruption among the rich and powerful, a situation summed up by the military as "social and political chaos". And, according to military sources, 33 out of 34 Argentine generals voted to end the Peronist administration if this persisted.

For it is the military, divided and discredited Peronist administration, have now come to the forefront of political life. Their new cohesion and authority have been increasingly evident since the founding of the military in the air force (the rebels' headquarters) said pointedly that "the surrender should not be considered a defeat", an indication of the sympathy if not outright support for the rebels.

Even they did not consider their failure to bring down the Government a total loss because

Sniggering does nothing for the cause of equality

I own to a feeling of considerable distaste at the whinnying that has largely drowned all discussion of the Sex Discrimination Act since it came into force. It is not the sheer awfulness of the jokes that concerns me (though that is rapidly driving me bananas—there really are people who think it is very funny to refer to "personkind" or "the German formula for calculating the size of the grant each year"), and one clown even wrote a letter to the *Daily Avoirdupois* in which he said "Sir, and has probably been dining out on his own cleverness ever since, but I am much struck by the sheer nastiness of the attitudes behind the red-faced, beery sniggering.

What is more, I have heard that particular kind of sniggering before, though at first sight the connexion may not be obvious; it is exactly the same as the chorus that greeted the institution of the National Health Service in 1948. It was then considered very funny to contemplate the provision without charge of false teeth and spectacles to those who needed them, though the funny side of it only came to be seen when those who either did not need them or could easily afford them, and many of these reacted to the measure with jokes roughly as funny as the present crop about the practice of overprescribing the steel industry. On the earlier occasion the accompanying nastiness was a class phenomenon; the jokers came from those who felt that the poor had no business being made presentable, and that those who were poor had no business being equal, and similarly ought to bear their lesser status without complaint.

What the attitudes have in common is a mutual grounding in an identical fear. The fear is of a threat to the position and possessions of those who have both, faced with a superior movement in the lot of those who have neither, and it is as old as it is unpleasant, and as understandable as it is old. It is really only another word for selfishness, and the parallel between the two sets of attitudes is in fact a very close one. I well remember from my own youth the reaction that I have described to the programme of the Attlee Government, and in that reaction the most vicious expressions of class hatred were directed not against such things as the nationalization measures but against moves towards the amelioration of the social conditions of the masses of which the most notable was the NHS. And I believe that it is significant that the objects singled out for particular scorn—the teeth and spectacles (and wig-wags)—were those things that woke the Kraken, that banished the previously faceless poor, that opened the doors of society to them, and thus presented the very real possibility that they might get past the butler and bring their muddy boots into the drawing-room.

And today, when, ironically, the boot of class hatred has been transferred to the other leg (though it is now directed not by the poor against the rich but by the newly affluent sections of the industrial working class against the newly impoverished middle class), the new version is directed by men against women, and the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act have taken the place of the teeth and spectacles as the

most feared and loathed of all. No wonder, then, that the reaction has been what it has. (And I say "what it has" because I am not a sniggerer, but I do succeed in using the Act to press on towards genuine equality of opportunity they will indeed pose a threat to the male domination of our society, and that is why the way in which that domination has enabled men to retain a wildly disproportionate share both of power and of the loot that goes with it.

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most feared and loathed of all.

Susan Morgan

The Times Diary

Hot on the trail of dynamic birds

As part of a study of bird life in cities, Bristol Naturalists' Society have organized a stargazing watch, taking place on three Sunday afternoons this winter. Robin Young, joined the second of their trips at the weekend and reports:

The party of eight who met outside the Victoria Rooms in Clifton were told that the previous watch had not yielded very much. We spotted a hot air balloon and some climbers in the Avon Gorge, said the organizer, Michael Taylor, "but it was an atrocious day and we did not see many starlings."

Taylor is assistant secretary of the society's ornithological section, and has spent years on the track of the city's bird life. "Many years ago I used to pursue the Jackdaws and rooks on my bike to follow their flight paths. And I used to lean out of my flat window in Redland, counting starlings furiously as they flew by."

Taylor says that with the changes in our countryside, towns and cities are becoming ever more important reservoirs of wild life. "Guilts are now nesting on the roofs in Bristol and Bath, and there are 14 or 15 pairs of kestrels which nest within the city. One of the most interesting things is that a roost of pied wauzels have taken over the ornamental trees in our new pedestrian shopping precinct." Taylor posed his volunteers to vantage points around the city, then he and I set out on a raven commission, looking, as he said "for ideas and clues."

They are the classic example of birds which do everything. They migrate into the country, out of the country, within the country and sometimes just stay put.

"Starlings come in in the evening in a trickle, but they leave in the mornings in great waves," he explained. But not every starling was discernible at 2.30 when we were in the marshes by Long Ashton.

We nearly left the road when Taylor strove to identify two woodpeckers feeding in ivy at the roadside, paused to count 14 mute swans in the feeder canal, and then watched for any signs of starlings heading towards Temple Meads, which was still unvisited by the species when we passed at 2.30. But when we drove back along the canal, we found that the air around the Cattle Road bridge, where the railway tracks leave Temple Meads, was alive with milling starlings.

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"Starlings come in in the evening in a trickle, but they leave in the mornings in great waves," he explained. But not every starling was discernible at 2.30 when we were in the marshes by Long Ashton.

We nearly left the road when Taylor strove to identify two woodpeckers feeding in ivy at the roadside, paused to count 14 mute swans in the feeder canal, and then watched for any signs of starlings heading towards Temple Meads, which was still unvisited by the species when we passed at 2.30. But when we drove back along the canal, we found that the air around the Cattle Road bridge, where the railway tracks leave Temple Meads, was alive with milling starlings.

made the world seem a little less awful. Does it? On the next bench, a wild-eyed man with a black beard was frantically tearing up three whole loaves of Mother's Pride into duck-sized portions. "Comes here summer and winter whatever the weather," he roared at the "bunkers", said another park regular, out of earshot.

But the brief burst of premature spring did not bring out the pallid dozens of nearby Wislouski and the other "bunkers". A few sat on benches reading books, coat collars turned up to a man; weary parents on family outings stuffed food into children and told them they would be going home soon. The lunchtime crowd preferred to walk purposefully from one park gate to the other without stopping.

The miniature weather station at the Trafalgar Square end was showing a commendable 16 degrees C in the shade, and a chilly breeze blowing up to 10 mph. Underneath, the daily Met Office report of "Weather At Health Resorts" included, rather incongruously, figures from such places as Stornoway and Belfast Airport. By 1.30 the black clouds were rolling in again from the Haymarket end, and gloom returned with winter's pall. All well, it was nice while it lasted.

Holy gourmet

Catholics in Britain await the names of the new archbishops of Westminster and Liverpool which should be announced within weeks.



talks. A fellow diplomat says: "He brags only about his cooking and that is entirely justified."

After two years he knows a remarkable number of people. They include the Queen Mother, Joe Cornley, the Bishop of Southwark and the Rev Mervyn Stockwell, the Rt Hon Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms. When he entertains them he does some of the cooking himself.

John, with whom he served in the Nunciature in Paris. He lives in a spacious house near Wimbledon Park, runs his office, by a small group of dedicated nuns. After posts all over the Continent and in Egypt, he enjoys being in Britain which he finds as a "home" for gardeners. Archbishop Heilm is such a keen gardener that he must be given thanks in high places for the vacancies in the country's major archbishoprics cropped up in the close season.

Betrayal

Catherine Nicholson, an artist, made a peculiarly outspoken public apology in a letter in yesterday's *Evening Standard*, for having painted the pictures for last week's BBC 1 play *The Other Woman*. Miss Nicholson says the play had a "awful script, a muddled direction and clumsy editing" and "was a completely retrograde piece of publicity for all lesbians."

Explaining that she is a single mother and had been in debt, Miss Nicholson concluded: "I hate to think that I betrayed my fellow women by having any of my work seen at all on TV in connexion with such a play."

When I wrote about the first Anglo-American college debating contest last week, I forgot that the British would win. I was wrong. In spite of their own admission that they were over there is dull, humorous and pedestrian, the Americans carried off half the trophies including the imprudent and extemporaneous debates and the best overall team award.

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SECURITY AND POLITICS

Mr Wilson's role in the Irish proceedings in the House of Commons yesterday was to read the riot act in respect of county Armagh. Mr Rees's role was to reply to the report of the Northern Ireland constitutional convention and put one more squeeze on the politicians of the province in the fast fading hope that they can be prevailed upon to cooperate across the main dividing line. As ever in Ulster, security and politics march together.

The extra troops and police drafted into south Armagh and the intensification of counter-terrorist measures, which the Prime Minister summarised and emphasised, are good evidence of the Government's determination to reassert its authority in that area and improve the safety of the people who live there. Mr Heath for one does not think that enough is being done. If he is right, more will have to be done. Unless more greater confidence can be created in the will and ability of the Government to put down terrorism, not only in Armagh but throughout Northern Ireland, Ministers have no chance of making effective their and Parliament's political guidance for the province, and the risk becomes measurable of "loyalist" paramilitary forces breaking loose.

British policy having got to where it is, Mr Rees is right to invite the convention members to seek again a greater measure of agreement. While any breath remains in the "power sharing" body (the phrase itself is now studiously avoided in official

speech) resuscitation ought to be attempted. Mr William Craig's advocacy of a voluntary coalition for the emergency between the main political blocks makes it premature to give the patient up for dead. His initiative deserves to be tested. Mr Rees is recalling the convention in a way which permits that to be done.

The Unionist Coalition parties have already taken up a position which is intended to snuff out the idea. They will probably have their way. If so—and that will soon be apparent—the convention's second innings should be declared closed within a matter of weeks, in order that a start can be made on the urgent task of giving the province a more satisfactory form of civil administration than it now enjoys.

Since the extinction of the old Stormont institutions in 1972, it has been a tenet of successive British administrations that devolved government can be restored to Northern Ireland only under arrangements which command the approval, or at least the acquiescence, of both the historical traditions in Ulster in their politically organized aspects. First the Catholic/Nationalists and then the Protestant/Unionists showed that locally conducted civil government could be rendered ineffective by determined opposition.

But British policy went further than that. It proceeded on the assumption that the only type of regime in which those imbued with the Catholic/

Nationalist tradition would acquiesce was one which gave them a share of executive power. Their representatives were encouraged to believe that they were entitled to, and could get, a place in government by right of minority, so to speak. It will soon be necessary—harrowing an improbable change of heart in the convention—to conclude that in this successive British governments were holding out more than they had in their power to deliver.

At that point "power sharing" in the institutionalized form of Sunningdale or in the unscripted, evolutionary form sponsored by Mr Rees, can be taken off the agenda. The alternatives, among which modified direct rule is the first to hand, and unilateral withdrawal the most treacherous in the literal as well as figurative sense of the word, will have to be re-examined and a choice made. Meanwhile the Government must give every indication that it is of a mind to discharge its responsibilities both in respect of the safety of the people of the province and in respect of the constitutional guarantees that have been so often repeated. Leaders of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition cannot be unaware (whatever they sound like in their latest verbal barrages) that the one sure way to void those guarantees would be for them, as the primary representatives of the unionist majority in the province, to conduct a systematic and sustained campaign of disruption against the constitutionally founded administration of Northern Ireland.

Basis for Ulster government

From Mr David Trimble
Sir, There is much in your leader of January 7 that should be welcomed. The realization of the errors and follies of the Heath/Whitlaw Administration is particularly welcome. So also is your approach to the report of the Convention. It ought to be widely appreciated that the present Convention report must be treated as the stepping stone for any further developments and as the foundation for any further government in Ulster.

There is no other basic structure that can hope to meet the requirements of widespread acceptance, and those who encourage the SDLP (Social Democratic Labour Party) to believe that there should be a workable constitution which embodied a guarantee that that party would be permanently in government, have done this country a grave disservice.

However, you are right to say that it would be very difficult for the TUC (United Ulster Unionist Council) structure to get off the ground at the present time, and it may require some form of wider coalition to build up confidence in the structure, to make them workable, and, if possible, to depolarize politics on the constitutional issue at least.

But there are certain caveats that must be made about the suggestions in your leader. A wider coalition will be totally impossible unless and until there is a greater sense of reality and a higher degree of responsibility among the SDLP. Their present approach to a number of matters is quite unacceptable and the number and scope of the amendments we would require are such as to make fresh legislation necessary. Also it is quite unrealistic to try to convert the convention into a legislature. No party and no member of the Convention has the skills of a mandate for such a course and we have witnessed in the past the danger of trying to create institutions that do not have the indisputable authority of the electorate.

In order to secure what we believe it will be necessary to have both a referendum and an election. As you say a referendum can be used to give exceptional authority or legitimacy to new institutions and as the proposed institutions will almost certainly be subject to assault by extreme republicans such legitimacy will be necessary to give the first government the best possible moral authority to defeat them.

Yours faithfully,
D. TRIMBLE, Member,
Northern Ireland Convention,
Stormont Buildings,
Stormont, Belfast,
January 9.

London villages

From Mrs Eleanor Ransome
Sir, Dame Albertine Wainwright (article, January 7) is fortunate that her "London villages" are not slowly being eroded, as is ours. Only a few years ago Chiswick Cross could have provided the locals with all the day-to-day necessities of life, but this is no longer so.

The first of the little shops to go was old Mrs Histed's drapery—though it was much more than that even if it didn't quite live up to her claim that she could supply anything from a baby to an elephant—echoing the words of William Whiteley, whose first delivery boy her husband had been. Later the corner hardware stores, which conveniently also sold top class coffee, gave way to an elegant showroom for ceramic tiles; and the conscientious though rather elderly shopkeeper succeeded by a girl selling her own pretty painted blinds. A butcher, a greengrocer, a dairy and two groceries have also disappeared. Instead we have oriental carpets, Indian dresses, yet another the shop (Mexican) and a couple of small emporia half-way between antique and junk shops.

Interesting and colourful though these may all be, they cannot provide a meeting place for people of all sorts as do the half dozen surviving shops, always of a friendly, homely character. But how can these remaining small shopkeepers survive, with leases falling in and extortionate new rents demanded? For instance, what once was a general store has been converted into a private house recently advertised at £45,000.

Villages like ours are important for many reasons beyond the obvious one of convenience and there must be many such not only in London but in large towns all over the country—suffering a similar change in character. Can anything be done to stop it? If so, what and by whom? I hope someone knows—or someone cares.

Yours sincerely,
ELEANOR RANSOME,
31 Reddown Road,
Holnall Park, Wilt.
January 8.

Mistaken identity

From Mr Christopher Hampton
Sir, I think the moment may have come to clear up some questions of mistaken identity.

Much as I would have loved to play Hamlet for the National Youth Theatre, I, unlike Bernard Levin, have no memory of having done so, although I remain open to offers.

Bishop's criticism of Concorde

From the Revd Canon Kenneth J. Clark

Sir, Many of us who have reached different conclusions about Concorde and its effect on the environment from those of the Bishop of Kingston are greatly concerned about the attacks that have been made on him for daring to express his views at the inquiry at Washington.

If a man, together with many other people, genuinely believes something to be harmful to his fellow human beings, is he to keep quiet about it, or does it happen to be British? Or does the very fact impose a greater responsibility upon him to make known his opinion and to seek to convince others as to its truth? The suggestion that the former is a more "patriotic" course devalues a noble word.

No less disturbing is Lord Boyd-Carpenter's assertion that all this is none of a bishop's business and that he ought to confine himself to "spiritual matters". What were Christians celebrating at Christmas if not the fact that God is involved in every part and aspect of human life, and that the distinction between the sacred and the secular is ultimately a false one? If Concorde's noise diminishes the quality of life for many people, as the Bishop believes it does, then he ought to say so. It is only if our bishops cease to care whether it does or it doesn't that we can accuse them of not doing their job properly.

Like most other Bristol people I hope that Concorde will be able to land in the United States. But like many other people who share that hope I find myself more embarrassed by the words of some of our supporters than by those of our opponents. I have always thought we have a good case; the fact that some people find it necessary to shout down those who disagree suggests that they themselves are not so sure about it.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH CLARK,
The Vicarage,
10 Redcliffe Parade West,
Bristol,
January 12.

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter

Sir, Mr Sitwell, to judge from his tone, deliberately misses the point (Letters, January 12). No one disputes the right of Dr Montefiore, or anyone else, to argue any case, however silly, at home. Or if he can, to persuade the majority of electors that an Anglo-French joint venture in excess of £1,000m should be thrown away.

But what I, and I think many others, find objectionable is that he should go to the USA in order to try to persuade their authorities to refuse admission to this Anglo-French product and thereby prevent its use on the most important route in the world.

Incidentally perhaps someone will

break it to Mr Sitwell that "mandarins" are people of the highest intelligence and capacity. I thank him for a compliment which I fear may have been unintended.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
BOYD-CARPENTER,
House of Lords,
January 12.

From the Bishop of Manchester

Sir, I expect that the angry comments of Mr Kaufman and Lord Boyd-Carpenter on Bishop Montefiore's intervention at Washington will strike others less biased by friendship than myself as distinctly childish. Members of governments who dislike criticism from churchmen have always been great exponents of our spiritual duties. I seem to remember that Adolf Hitler and his colleagues were a prime example of this. But apart from the fact that I am not aware of any evidence that the Bishop of Kingston neglects his pastoral and spiritual duties in the Diocese of Southwark, may one ask what is the function of the national Church if it is not to concern itself with matters which affect the good of the community, and not merely of that minority which regularly supports the Church?

Rightly or wrongly (and I am not presuming to judge the merits of the anti-Concorde case, as advanced on this occasion), Bishop Montefiore believes that to be such a matter and to have been appointed as the spokesman of people who agree with him. There are not many bishops who can equal either his courage in controversy or his knowledge of environmental problems, but while there may be a relief to politicians who dislike awkward questions, it is a matter of regret when we consider the service that the Church of England should render to the people of England.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK MANCHESTER,
Bishop of Manchester,
Bury New Road,
Manchester,
January 10.

From Canon John Austin Baker

Sir, Two points about the "Montefiore".

One: on the day that a public man tells a minister of religion to keep out of politics, even though he agrees with him, we may have respect for his point of view. Till then we shall continue to feel slightly uneasy.

Two: I would rather have as my Father in God and spiritual leader against apathy someone who had the courage to give an unpopular interpretation of agreed facts because this seemed to him the true one, even though he must have known that his words would raise a bowl of protest.

Yours sincerely,
J. A. BAKER,
3 Little Cloister, SW1,
January 11.

Overspill housing

From Professor Edgar A. Rose

Sir, There are many who must share Michael Harlowe's dismay and concern (letter, January 7) at the decision of the Greater London Council to phase out the overspill agreements under the Town Development Act.

The report of the Panel of Inquiry into the Greater London Development Plan to which I was a signatory, recommended, inter alia, the establishment of a Strategic Housing Authority for the capital, in part because of the evidence of rapidly growing housing need and our concern that the then level of planned movement to new and expanding towns was minimal in relation to the impact which was evidently being reached over the development of the conurbation, it is necessary to ask GLC to reconsider its decision. There should be positive encouragement for any measures taken outside as well as inside London to provide homes for people in need. Nothing that GLC has done on the housing front to date, nothing they are likely to do in the future, could justify a reduction in their commitment to provide homes within the conurbation boundaries. Such a "policy" is socially bankrupt, reflects a myopic approach to wider social and economic objectives and represents the antithesis of good planning in reducing choice for those least able to exercise it through the market.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR A. ROSE, Head of the Department of Architectural, Planning and Urban Studies, University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham, January 9.

Bishop in Europe

From Dr J. E. Pinnington

Sir, The editorial idea of dubbing the future Anglican bishop "in Europe" as Bishop of Rome (January 9) was truly delicious. But seriously, the notion of having a non-diocesan bishop on the Continent with full episcopal powers is going back to the plain common sense of the first experiment of this kind and is a belated recognition of the pointlessness of all later attempts to create "European" dioceses—whether of Reiglond or Gibraltar.

In 1825 Matthew Henry Luscombe was consecrated at Stirling by Bishop Jolly of Moray. The consecration was the brainchild of W. F. Hook, a prophetic High Church critic of "establishment" thinking, for whom it was symbolic of the catholicity and ecumenicity of the Anglican Communion. Luscombe's letters of collation declared that he was not a bishop "in Europe" as a Diocesan Bishop in the modern or limited sense of the word, but for a purpose similar to that for which Titus was left by Paul in Crete, that he may set in order the things that are wanting among such of the natives of Great Britain and Ireland as he shall find there professing to be members of the United Church of England and Ireland and the Episcopal Church of Scotland."

Luscombe's task was made impossible by the party factionalism which then plagued the Church of England

and by the interference of a British Foreign Office which was insensitive to ecclesiastical conscience and jealous of its own control over expatriate Bishops. (See my articles on *The Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, 1969, and *Church History*, 1970.) After his death church leaders, thoroughly embarrassed, resorted to the "safer" but less consistent idea of a European "diocese" created by royal letters patent on the unlikely rock of Gibraltar. The effect was pastorally clumsy, and the shallowness of establishment thinking. It was also ecumenically damaging.

Since then the bonds between church and state have loosened, there has been a maturing of Anglican attitudes on ministry and the whole ecumenical climate has changed. The Gibraltar-Fulham system worked better than it deserved, not least in the hands of Bishop Satterthwaite. But surely there is no longer any need for such an expedient. Orthodox bishops in Britain do not take to themselves local titles and in this they are probably very wise. It is for indigenous churches only to carve up territory: what all bishops have in common is a "cure of souls".

Yours sincerely,
J. E. PINNINGTON,
10 Faircroft,
Westwood Hill,
Sydenham, SE26,
January 10.

Consulting Scots over the border

From Mr Adam Ferguson

Sir, In all the talk and print about devolving power to Scotland there occurs again and again the expression, or its like, "what the Scots want". There must be many Scots, or those who so regard themselves, like myself resident outside Scotland who are becoming increasingly uncomfortable and resentful about the part they are being allowed to play in an affair which is very close to their hearts. Quite apart from the millions who have emigrated permanently from the United Kingdom (fortifying, I suppose, any claim to be consulted about constitutional changes in their homeland), I would judge their numbers to be very great. They range from the employees of Scottish firms, and their families, sent—as I was—to live over the border, to those who in the past have found work here when none was available in Scotland.

Many, as I do, return "home" regularly; and all, if compelled to describe themselves as anything but British, would certainly call themselves Scottish. My guess—far I do not know, and no one seems to have asked us—is that very few support the SNP's separatist aims, and that many care greatly for what has been described as "effective devolution". The unity and integrity of the United Kingdom is very much part of their emotional security. They do not want to be "exiled" to Scotland finding one day that they cannot go home without a permit. They would not seek—indeed, could not ask for—any say in local government policy during their absence in other parts of the United Kingdom, any more than they would if they lived in other parts of the European Community; but they would regard fundamental constitutional change in Scotland as very much their concern.

Now, on the very eve of the publication of the White Paper on devolution, came David Steel, the Liberal MP for a border constituency, asserting (in *The Times* of last November 26) "the right of the Scottish people to determine their own future", and desiring a referendum which would be "a badly needed recognition of the sovereignty of the Scottish people".

Just before Christmas (on December 17) there was your correspondent Geoffrey Smith holding forth about the right time "to ask the Scottish electorate if they wanted full independence", and speaking of "the settled conviction" of "the Scottish people".

This very day (January 12) the title of your article, "The right to know whether 'the Scots' will ever be satisfied, I have not the slightest doubt that speaker after speaker in this week's debate will be carrying on in the same vein.

To whom are they referring? Whose do they include? Whom do they exclude? What right? Where do I come in? Why should only "the Scottish electorate", which embraces a substantial proportion of Irish, Pakistanis, West Indians, and English, too, among its numbers, many of whom arrived only in the last few years, have a greater part in determining the future of Scotland than those x million native Scots or descendants of natives who took, and take, the Act of Union to mean what it said, and for whom, apparently, no one is speaking?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ADAM FERGUSON,
9 Addison Crescent, W14,
January 12.

The Meehan case

From Lord Campbell of Croy

Sir, The review in your issue of January 8 on the new book *A Presumption of Innocence*, about the Meehan case, stated that the author "concludes that there can be only two reasons for the reluctance successive Scottish Secretaries of State have shown to reopen the case. Either there was still not the slightest doubt about Meehan's guilt or the Secretary of State was fearful of what such an inquiry might reveal."

There were only two Secretaries of State involved, the present incumbent and his predecessor—myself. I shall examine the book at the earliest opportunity to see what comments there are, if any, where I am concerned. In the meantime I must immediately and categorically repudiate any suggestion that I was "fearful of what such an inquiry might reveal."

I have exercised the privilege of seeing again recently the papers on the case which came before me as the responsible Minister, in order fully to refresh my memory. It is clear that my decision was that no change had occurred in the situation since Meehan had been sentenced which would have warranted my taking further action in the case.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF CROY,
House of Lords,
January 9.

Salome of Politics

From Mr John Peter

Sir, Poor Mr Edward Short ("Mrs Thatcher, 'Salome of Politics'", January 10) seems to have got terribly muddled. "Attempting to cover her nakedness of any alternatives by the use of flimsy veils," I thought Salome's memory. It is that the word, were it too clear. Learned opinion varies as to the number of veils involved, but there is no doubt that she was determined to remove them, one by one, in full public view, for a specific purpose, to wit, to have the head of Jokanaan. So successful was she that the boly man duly lost his head.

I suppose Mr Short is so terrified of what Mrs Thatcher might reveal any day now that he had momentarily lost his

I am, Sir, yours, etc.
JOHN PETER,
117 Hornsey Lane N6,
January 10.

A COMMON SENSE END TO THE COD WAR

The roots of the "cod war" have been obscured as the wary minuet by Icelandic and British ships has grown more dangerous. The tonnage of cod offered by the one and claimed by the other remain open to negotiation, but the presence of armed warships in waters claimed by Iceland does not. Ships of the Royal Navy were posted to those waters after strong appeals by British fishermen, but they cannot remain indefinitely.

Cod is the most popular fish eaten in Britain and some of the largest food companies in the country have committed substantial investments to catching and freezing it. Hundreds of jobs at sea and on land in areas of high unemployment depend on

the value of Icelandic exports and salt fish a further fifth. The country uses fish as currency to buy vital materials including oil. Icelandic catches have declined in the past decade as the amount of fish needed to finance purchases of necessary materials overseas has risen. The Icelanders' desire to admit trawlers of other nations to the waters she claims on her terms is therefore understandable, if inadmissible under maritime law.

Yet while officials in Whitehall mutter resentfully about the nimble tactics of the Icelandic publicity machine, it is worth remembering that the United Kingdom may be one of the next countries to fend off claims to fish in waters near her. The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is expected to endorse the existence of a 200-mile economic zone like that already claimed by Iceland. The British Trawlers' Federation, which has rightly insisted on the right of its members' skippers to go nearer than 200 miles to Iceland, has also fired preliminary blasts against the Common Fisheries Policy of the EEC. Unless the Community changes its mind member states will be allowed to fish in each others' waters without let or hindrance after 1982.

If 200-mile limits are established before then the United Kingdom will contribute more than half of the Community's total sea area excluding the Mediterranean portion. British fishermen are asking for protection against heavy fishing in waters that are traditionally British by other Community countries which have exhausted their own grounds. Insistence on sticking to the rules in the British dispute with Iceland would offer other EEC countries a useful negotiating point against the United Kingdom after 1982.

The suggestion by Mr Sigurdson, the Icelandic Ambassador in London, that negotiations about catches might be resumed if ships of the Royal Navy left the disputed waters, should be needed. A period for negotiation should be laid down in which British protection vessels should steer more than 200 miles away from Iceland. Such an agreement would of course be void if that country did not also permit British trawlers to remain in the disputed zone during the talks. The dispute is not about the right to fish, but about the weight of fish to be caught.

PARKS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

It was the Sandford report that first gave wide currency to the idea that it is only up to a point that we can have our national parks and also enjoy them. The paradox, faintly reminiscent of quantum physics, is that wild and romantic countryside rapidly seizes its wildness and romance if so many people stumble round in pursuit of those qualities. The legislation under which national parks were established, conservation and enjoyment were given equal weight as objectives with little sense of the possibility that they might conflict. The Sandford report declared that statutory expression would be given to the principle where there was conflict, in enjoyment today should not be of a kind that threatened enjoyment tomorrow.

As a principle, that is hard dispute. It is over the implementation that arguments are likely to arise. The Government has taken almost two years to peep their comments on the report, but they accept the principle without difficulty, only giving short of an actual

commitment to give it statutory force. There is some excuse for the long delay in that great changes in the administration of national parks, and significant ones in national policy followed soon after the committee's report. The divided control which made coherent planning almost impossible in some parks became a thing of the past, although there is room for doubt whether the reforms have gone far enough. The new authorities are no longer kept on such a close rein financially, though provision still falls far short of what the committee recommended. The desirability of keeping trunk roads and heavy traffic out of the parks is officially acknowledged, in principle at least. A new scheme giving park authorities some control over planning for private forestry creates many of the safeguards that the Sandford committee sought when it recommended that such planning permission.

As well as the conflict between conservation and enjoyment there is another conflict in the national parks which the Sandford committee, with its eye on their value for the nation at large, did not always give enough weight to. For those who live in them and must find their livelihoods there, the extra restrictions and controls are often a mixed blessing. In particular this is so for farmers. Modern methods of farming are increasingly difficult to reconcile with the kind of public access that visitors expect and with the kind of landscape that they expect to see.

Sandford foresaw, and the Government accept, that if the land is to function as a park as well as agriculturally then restrictions on the farmers who tend it can only increase. The report proposed that in extreme cases a park authority should be able to buy land compulsorily to conserve its appearance—a power whose existence alone would tend to damage a relationship which is already too often strained. The Government have rightly rejected the proposal. Management agreements and reasonable compensation for the cost of being prevented from farming in the most efficient way are wiser means of enlisting the farmer's cooperation.

novelists. His book *Mission Termination* (translated into English as *Mission to Kala*) is something of a classic in the field.

In the fifties, Mongo Bedi was bitterly critical of colonialism, and since independence he has been equally critical of President Ahidjo's administration and of what he believes to be France's continued involvement in the affairs of the Cameroons.

In 1972, Francois Maspéro published his book *Main basse sur le Cameroun*, which was immediately seized by the French police. Mr Biyidi, who is an agrégé and has since 1959 held a post in French secondary education which is reserved for French nationals, now finds his French citizenship threatened by the suppression of his book did the French Government not credit whatsover. Depriving Mr Biyidi of his French citizenship will surely only compound their folly.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE WAKE,
JOHN REED,
23 River Court,
Canterbury,
Kent,
December 29.

A critic of Cameroons

From Mr Clive Wake and Mr John Reed

Sir, The French Cameroonian author, Mr Alexandre Biyidi Awala, who writes under the pseudonym of Mongo Bedi, is one of the most outstanding contemporary African

The delta is cut by numerous canyons, and on the floor of one of these, a current meter was installed. At this time there was little water running in the canyon, and it ran up and down the canyon, and the water velocity rarely exceeded 20 centimeters per second. During the experiment about 200 cubic feet of water were poured over a small well-developed, bringing in high waves. At the first high water the water was running, over the flowing current of 20 centimeters per second was recorded. This current lasted about an hour and then there came a sudden rise of about 14 hours. The water was six more large currents.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

LISEUM (01-555 3151)
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
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THE ARTS



Above, left, El Greco: Annunciation, and right, Greave, silver and gold, part of the Vratsa treasure, 380-350 BC. Top, Sanchez Cotan: Still Life

Golden ages in Thrace and Spain

Big national exhibitions like *The Golden Age of Spanish Painting at the Royal Academy and Thracian Treasures from Bulgaria at the British Museum* are more than just large collections of works of art; they attempt to link a country's past with its present. And this inevitably affects the way we look at them.

Although the Spanish exhibition was originally planned 18 months ago, the death of General Franco and the restoration of the monarchy under King Juan Carlos cannot be out of the spectator's mind at an exhibition where Velasquez's portraits of the Spanish royal family occupy so prominent a place. Similarly the desire of Bulgaria, which has been continuously dominated by

larger and more powerful empires, to link its national pride to the ancient and independent civilization of Thrace (like the Romanians with the Dacians) gives to the Thracian exhibition a particular significance.

Yet it is not so much this, as the lure of gold, which is drawing the huge crowds to the British Museum. The fact that many of the works are made of gold is not unimportant, but it is irrelevant to the real quality of the work which lies in a vital ornamentation of useful or symbolic objects and vessels. The achievement of the Thracians was the elaboration of a visual language which speaks to us of a civilization which clearly had strong positive qualities but which had no written languages in which its values might be preserved against time.

On the edge of Europe and Asia, the Thracians were surrounded by different and often more sophisticated cultures, but they managed to preserve their independence and identity until the Romans subdued them. The Greeks both feared and took from them: most notably the myth of Orpheus. The Thracians welcomed death and lamented the hard fate of the new-born. The Greeks were both repelled and fascinated by a world-view so different from their own.

Thracian artifacts from the neolithic to the Roman period, are marked by a generous fullness of form and a highly developed feeling for the relationship between three-dimensional volume and the linear pattern of ornamentation. No doubt this was because the objects and artifacts were for use—whether a warrior's grave or a drinking vessel for some Orphic ritual—not purely decorative.

The "golden age" of Spain was very different from the Thracian age of gold. It must have been closer in many ways to the civilizations of south and central America which the Spaniards of the golden age overthrew, civilizations in which gold also played an important part. And Spain, as an imperial power, was closer to the Rome which conquered the Thracians.

The Spain of the golden age was becoming a centralized society administering a vast

Yus My Dear

London Weekend

Alan Coren

Over the years Sundays have named me into a 7.25 naturalist. When 7.25 creeps to its scheduled spot on the Sabbath dial, I flick the switch to BBC 2, where Johnnie Walker and I wait with hearts pounding to see what the intrepid Corporation Lads have brought back from Sarawak and Malaysia in the shape of man-eating toads, dwarf pachyderms, and all the nerve-stopping things that drop on you from cave roofs if you happen to be one of the more incautious Altonboroughs.

On Sunday, however, I noticed that *The World About Us* was bringing to the family fireside a medley of Taiwan insects, and a combination of late lunch and endemic arachnophobia being the unsettling thing it is, I decided for once to opt out and settle for the IBA offering.

I should have stuck with the BBC. I know little of Taiwan, but I am prepared to guess that there is nothing which hops across it, no matter how many legs it has, no matter how disgusting its personal diet or hygiene that can match for sheer revulsion the creatures

that stalk the landscape of *Yus My Dear*. Indeed, this programme, the first, God help us, of a new series, may for all I know actually represent London Weekend's contribution to the naturalist pot; possibly, one should look at that title again. Perhaps the creatures were in fact, called *yus*, and thus deserve more interest than their script entitled them to.

Let me describe a *yus*. It is a large, slow-witted, vulgar animal that communicates with its fellows by screaming at them at the top of its voice in a tongue, not unlike English, but not like it, either. Rather pitifully, it seems to feel its role in nature's great scheme is to make human beings laugh by shouting "Drawers!" and "Berk!" and "Gorblimey!" and "Cor what a pong!" by losing its soap in the bath, by taking its clothes off, and by showing its backside. The *yus*, who are supposed to inhabit cockney London, live on bottled beer and nodge one another a lot, and that is all there is to say about them, except to remark that they were thought up by Ronald Wolff and Ronald Chester, for reasons best known to London Weekend.

Of course, it may have been out of pity, it could be that the *yus* are a threatened species. Dear God, I hope so.

Goldberg/Lupu

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Walsh

Sunday's second recital in Szymon Goldberg's and Radu Lupu's Mozart cycle clustered round three of the violin sonatas the composer wrote when he first went to live in Vienna in 1781. Without much question they are the first unambiguously great sonatas ever written for violin with piano. The players drew special attention to that point by ending (perhaps eccentrically) with the rather earlier D major, K 306, which for all its brilliantia still shows an inchoate sense of true duo writing. That Mozart should, in the three ensuing years, have gone so far towards a full and mature sonata dialogue is, of course, less astonishing than the sheer quality of the music he wrote in doing so.

Certainly the 1781 sonatas are a fund of marvellous and new musical ideas. Hearing them together emphasizes that fact. Yet so often they are played in a drab or routine way, as "easy" pieces for mediocre players or as warm-ups at the start of a heavy programme.

Sunday's performances of the F major (K376), G major and E flat sonatas, by contrast, showed a proper sense of their uniqueness and genius. Each work was, so to speak, placed on its own, in its own light, and for the first time in my experience the individual character of each sonata was rendered clearly and exactly—with none of that generalized sentiment which too often passes for good Mozart style.

The piano, by and large, still leads here, seducing the violin into collusion and nearness for that reason that Radu Lupu's style, intimate to the point of secrecy, simple in gesture, studiously unextravagant, seemed to dominate matters. It made for playing of exceptional purity, only the subtlest nuances. But it placed an undoubted strain on Mr Goldberg, having to echo the wonderful control and effortless lucidity of Mr Lupu's playing. Usually he was successful, though there were a few roughnesses and one or two lost details. Occasionally, for instance in the minor variation of K379, he supplied exquisite touches of his own. Once or twice one felt he could happily have expanded a phrase, given it more shape, fondled it.

Luciano Pavarotti

Covent Garden

William Mann

Repertory is a labyrinth for the Italian opera singer who wants to give recitals with piano accompaniment. Favourite arias sound dull without an orchestra (let alone a theatrical context); classical arias are all right for warming up, though it takes an extraordinary singer to bring them to real life. And then, how many superb opera singers can bring their art fully to the fleeting, ephemeral world of a song, like *Melodie*, *Canzona*, or whatever?

At Covent Garden on Sunday Luciano Pavarotti had one good try with a group of Respighi's songs to poems by Ada Negri: sarabande texts and cool but cogent music, lyrical in line, vividly evocative, especially "Pioggia" with its elaborate, atmospheric piano part attractively played by Leone Magiera.

Everyone in the house (it was full, for the first time in one of these Sunday night recitals)

know that Pavarotti has a splendid tenor voice and a winning personality, though the subtlety of his artistry remains questionable. The Respighi songs were sung with real artistry. There was a delightful group of earlier drawing room songs, including Rossini's "La promessa" to which Mr Pavarotti brought likeable good humour and not mere sentimentality than his composer intended. He might, in this century, have been a favourite of the Italian public, but he was not.

In classical arias he began edgily, then produced some attractive soft singing for "Tre giorni son" and a fluent line for "Gloria dal Gange". Arias from *Luisa Miller* and *I Lombardi*, though pleasantly sung, lacked the orchestral accompaniment for proper effect. In retrospect the recital did less than justice to the charm and fluency which we expect from Mr Pavarotti. Even in his encore his intonation and registration could be faulted. Concert platforms do not suit him.

Scottish ballet on

Mary Queen of Scots

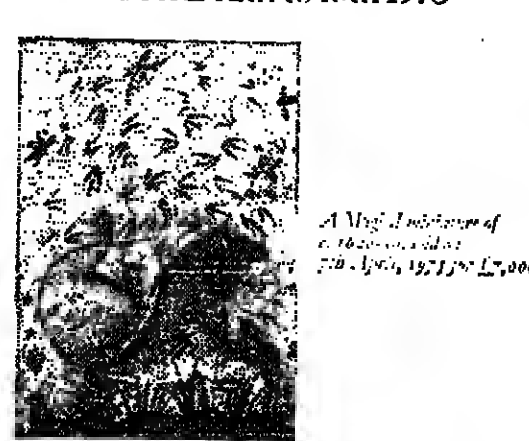
On March 3 the Scottish Ballet will open its first full-scale repertoire season at Glasgow's newly restored Theatre Royal with the gala world premiere of a specially commissioned full-length ballet *Mary Queen of Scots*, which has been choreographed by the company's artistic director, Peter Dorrell. From a scenario by Noel Goodwin and set to a specially commissioned score by John McCabe. The new production is designed by Peter Dorrell.

The season at the Theatre Royal will also include *Giselle*, and *Tales of Hoffmann*, the latter also choreographed by Dorrell, together with *Bourneville Double Bill La Sylphide and Le Ventriloque*.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SOTHEBY'S ISLAMIC WEEK

APRIL 12th to 15th 1976



To coincide with the World of Islam Festival in London, Sotheby's will hold a special series of sales of Persian and other Islamic Antiquities, Miniatures, Lacquer, Carpets, Manuscripts and Paintings and Photographs of Middle Eastern interest.

Entries for these sales must arrive before February 12th

Enquiries for Manuscripts, Miniatures and Lacquer should be made to Margaret Erskine or Michael Jones

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA Telephone: 21-25 8380 Telex: 401001 Sothebys London 24161

Paul Overy

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[illegible]

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Education for
young workers
campaign
page 2f

Government will pay Burmah Oil £40m 'on account' or Ninian stake

Roger Vielwey
Special Correspondent

Burmah Oil is to receive
"on account" from the
Government, pending the com-
pletion of the sale of its
oilfield in the North
Sea to the British National Oil
Corporation.

Mr. Benn, Secretary of State
for Energy, said yesterday that
the Government's offer to
the company's assets were
"an advance of £40m made in Bur-
mah on this account."

Burmah is hoping to realize
£120m from selling its
per cent share of the large
oilfield in the Govern-
ment. Cash from the sale will
be used in Burmah's re-
development of this field.

Negotiations began after Mr.
Benn announced early last
year that the Government
was prepared to buy all or
part of Burmah's North Sea
assets at a fair price to be
agreed on an arm's length
basis.

He also told the House of
Commons that the Bank of
England would guarantee
the company's huge bor-
rowing burden, which
would end of 1975.

An interim payment to Bur-
mah is seen in some quarters
as an indication that the Gov-
ernment may go on for at least
the next two weeks.

It is also seen in some quarters
as a sign that the sale of
the assets will not cover the
costs of the development, and
that the Government will have
to make up the difference.

Input costs threat to prices

By Melvyn Westlake

Although the trend of whole-
sale price increases is still set
on a broadly downward course,
industry's rising fuel and raw
materials costs threaten to
arrest the descent.

According to figures pub-
lished by the Department of
Industry yesterday, wholesale
prices rose at an annual rate
of some 12.5 per cent in the
first quarter of 1975 but the
cost of materials and fuel
puts was rising at an annual
rate of 30 per cent, or nearly
two-and-a-half times faster.

Such a pattern is unlikely to
be sustainable for long, and
the high level of industry's in-
put costs now appears to be
the greatest single threat to the
Government's counter-inflation
strategy.

The divergence in the trends
for input prices and wholesale
or output prices has been in
evidence for six months. The
latter declined almost steadily
from 1974 to 1975, but the
former has risen at an annual
rate of 30 per cent in the first
quarter of 1975, 16 per cent in
the second, and 12 per cent in
the third, and just over 12 per
cent in the final quarter.

By contrast, input cost began
to climb sharply between the
second and third quarters, from
an annual rate of roughly 9 per
cent to 27 per cent. By the final
quarter the rate of increase had
reached 30 per cent.

Over the full year output
prices still showed a sharper
rise than input costs—20 per
cent against 15 per cent—but
many of the recent increases in
materials and fuel will not yet
have been incorporated in fin-
ished products.

In fact, wholesale prices did
show a rather higher rise in

WHOLESALE PRICES

The following are the indices
(1970=100) of wholesale prices
of manufactured goods and of
basic materials and fuel pur-
chased by manufacturing indus-
try released by the Department
of Industry yesterday. The
figures are not seasonally
adjusted, exclude purchase tax,
but include revenue duties.

	Output prices (home sales)	Prices of materials and fuel
1973 Q1	118.1	128.0
Q2	120.1	133.3
Q3	124.2	150.9
Q4	129.1	157.9
1974 Q1	138.2	212.5
Q2	148.9	213.7
Q3	156.1	212.9
Q4	164.9	222.1
1975 Q1	178.0	220.9
Q2	183.3	225.6
Q3	193.4	239.3
Q4	198.1	255.5
1974 Dec	167.6	222.5
1975 Jan	173.0	222.1
Feb	175.9	218.8
March	178.2	217.7
April	182.5	222.9
May	187.3	226.2
June	188.0	227.7
July	191.7	233.2
Aug	193.5	241.4
Sept	194.9	243.2
Oct	198.0	251.7
Nov	198.8	256.1
Dec	201.4	258.6

December than in the previous
month but half the increase of
1.3 per cent, against 0.9 per
cent in November. This is attrib-
utable to sharp increases in the
prices of petroleum products as

Chrysler may extend deadline for voluntary redundancy offer

From Our Midlands
Industrial Correspondent

Chrysler UK said last night
that it would consider extend-
ing the seven-day limit on
voluntary redundancies which
was to expire today. Some
4,300 of the company's 25,000
employees have so far volun-
teered—nearly 4,000 short of
the 8,250 redundancies required
under the government-approved
rescue plan.

Last week Chrysler insisted
that seven days was the abso-
lute maximum it could wait
for workers to make up their
minds because the first and
largest phase of the redun-
dancy programme had to become
operative by February 2.

Last night a company spokes-
man said: "A decision on a
possible extension of the dead-
line will be made today."

Shop stewards have been
pressing Chrysler management
to extend the deadline to en-
able workers to explore
alternative job opportunities.

Yesterday teams from the
Department of Employment,
the Employment Services
Agency, and the Training Ser-
vices Agency began to move
into the company's Coventry
plants to help the 4,500
workers who face redundancy
at Stoke and Ryton.

But new job prospects are
far from happy. Mr. W. E.
Hayden, JSA's Coventry
district manager, said:

Dealers begin switch to rival franchises

By Clifford Webb

Six Chrysler dealers have
already switched to Japanese
and German car franchises,
and a further 20 are believed
to be in the final stages of
negotiation, it was learnt last
night.

Inquiries among importers
revealed that nearly 200 of
Chrysler's 750 British dealers
submitted applications to
change to foreign car dealer-
ships during October,
November, and early
December. This is by far the
biggest attempted mass desert-
ion the industry has seen.

However, since the
December 16 announcement of
the Government-backed £162m
rescue plan for Chrysler, many
of the applications have been
withdrawn.

Volkswagen GB said last
night: "We received
approaches from 26 Chrysler
dealers in November, 11 in
December and a further two so
far this month. There were
also approaches from other
franchise holders, including 84
in October and November."

"That is easily a record
number in such a short time,"
it said. "Three Chrysler deal-
ers had signed up, and a
fourth was in the process of
signing, when we heard that
three who had chosen us at
Skidles Service Station, Man-
chester, Nias of Warrington,
near Oxford, and Minors
Garages, Durham."

It said it had received up
to 70 applications from
Chrysler dealers and was nego-
tiating "seriously" with be-
tween six and eight.

Colt Car Company, British
importers of the Japanese
Mitsubishi Colt range, reported
110 inquiries from Chrysler
dealers. So far it has accepted
only two but negotiations are
continuing with a further 12.
Colt arrived in Britain only a
year ago, but has already built
a 140-strong dealer network.

Surprisingly enough, Datsun
UK, the leading importer, has
signed only one Chrysler dealer
and expresses little interest
in the majority of 40 further
approaches.

A Datsun spokesman said:
"We have turned down nearly
all Chrysler approaches
because we do not think we
shall have enough business to
support them."

The one convert to Datsun
so far is Greens of Swindon, a
number of a garage group of
which Lord Rootes is chair-
man. He sold his Rover Inter-
Group, now Chrysler UK, to
the Americans and was its
chairman until his retirement
in 1973.

A Chrysler UK spokesman
said last night: "The very
small number of Chrysler deal-
ers who have in fact changed
to other franchises is itself an
indication of the rattroncin-
confidence in the future of
this company."

He also denied reports that
several attempted changes had
been thwarted by Chrysler's refusal
to buy back dealers' stocks of
spare parts.

"Where buying back is part
of a dealer's contract, we have
honoured it," the spokesman
said. "But some dealers declined
to accept the new contracts we
introduced last year."

Comptroller affirms S banks' soundness

Frank Vogel
Special Correspondent

James Smith, Comptrol-
ler of the Currency, said
yesterday that First National
Bank and Chase Man-
hattan Bank "continue to be
the soundest banking
institutions in the world."

He said that the banks had
been "repeatedly and un-
equivocally" rejected any sugges-
tion that they were "problem"
banks.

A Washington Post was
quoted yesterday as saying that
the Comptroller's statement
was "a list of informed
comment sources pointed out
the Comptroller maintains
all special lists and neither
union is mentioned on one
12 with banks with one
acute problems."

However, both main New
York banks, as well as 150
other banks mentioned on a list
of possible "problem" banks
in 65 per cent.

A newspaper story was
an influence today on
Street, where in early
the share prices of the
banks of both
fell slightly.

In an uncharacteristically
rough statement, Mr. Smith
said: "I am at a loss to under-
stand what impelled the Wash-
ington Post to construct some
routine bank examinations re-
ports, apparently obtained
through unauthorized sources,
into a front-page news event,
implying that the First National
City Bank and Chase Man-
hattan Bank are considered
problem banks by my office."

"There should be no surprise
that our office has been watch-
ing carefully the condition of
the major banks during a time of
general economic difficulty."

The Washington Post story
said: "The Post story attempts
to make major news out of this
fact."

The subcommittee on com-
merce, government and monetary
affairs of the House of Repre-
sentatives plans to hold a hear-
ing next week to examine Mr.
Smith's statement, his proce-
dure for supervising banks
and to investigate the accuracy
of the Washington Post story.

A subcommittee member said
the hearing would focus on the
specific reports made on Cit-
ibank and Chase by the ex-
aminers in the Comptroller's
office.

Colocotronis group debt financing agreed

By Our Financial Staff

Agreement has been reached
between a group of interna-
tional banks and the Coloco-
tronis group involving a re-
structuring of the debt of the
cash-strapped Greek shipping
empire.

This emerged yesterday as a
West German ship repair com-
pany, Howaldtswerke Deutsche
Werft, revealed it had im-
posed one of Colocotronis's
ships in Hamburg because the
"repair bill had not been paid."

The vessel is the 42,000 dead-
weight ton Pacific Colocotronis.
Howaldtswerke said it would
hold the ship until payment had
been made. It is believed the
repair bill is around DM5m
(nearly £1m).

Precise terms of the restruc-
turing are not being revealed
by Colocotronis, but it is
thought to entail some defer-
ment of both interest and prin-
cipal payments.

Overall, Colocotronis is
understood to have short-term

Lubok to issue policy statement

By Our Financial Staff

Shareholders in Lubok Invest-
ments, the gold dealing and
investment group of which Mr.
James Slater was formerly
chairman, are to receive a
statement from the company
this week outlining recent dis-
posals of investment holdings,
and explaining future group
policy.

This follows reports that the
expected sale of Mr. Slater's
remaining three million shares
in Lubok, equivalent to some
18 per cent of the company, will
be made for a full scale
takeover bid for the group.

A number of companies are
thought to be interested in
purchasing the Slater stake, and
there has been a suggestion
that Lamont Holdings, where
Mr. Anthony Buckley, the former
Slater, Walker managing direc-
tor is a director, might be pre-
paring a bid.

Mr. Slater sold 2.25 million of
his shares in September, just a
month before his resignation
from Lubok, and Slater, Walker
Securities.

The transaction was thought
to have been done at around
the market price of 32p a
share. But the lack of any
clear investment strategy since
his resignation has seen the
shares come down to 14p in
recent weeks, where the entire
group is capitalised at around
£2.5m.

Lubok has sold its sharehold-
ings in Malit Securities and SA
Holdings. It is now thought to
be essentially a cash shell on
offer to the highest bidder.

In Singapore, the Stock Ex-
change has been in three-
week silence on the matter.
According to a circular sent to
shareholders the company said
that the Exchange had called
upon it to explain three
breaches of the corporate dis-
closure provisions involving share
dealings by Snyder Securities,
upon which the Stock Exchange
has recently compiled a lengthy
report.

There is also the possibility
that Singapore may shortly
step up its attempts to enforce
the qualifying date for such aid
from March to September, and
reducing the qualifying limits
on the capital cost of projects
from £1m to £500,000.

Mr Anker to resign as MEPC chief

By John Brennan

Speculation about disbarment
within the MEPC boardroom
was confirmed yesterday with
news that Mr. Peter Anker is to
resign as managing director, Sir
Gerald Thorley, who takes over
as MEPC's chairman on the pre-
mises of Sir Henry Johnson
at the end of March, will tem-
porarily take over Mr. Anker's
job from March 1.

Mr. Anker, who will remain
a main board director, is to re-
turn to Canada to take over the
group's North American opera-
tions.

A property developer rather
than a purely financial man, Mr.
Anker is known to have been
under pressure from fellow
board members over his style
of management.

He hopes now to have a more
positive role to play as chief
of MEPC's still expanding
North American side. The

Review of state sector complaints procedure soon

A review of the machinery
for dealing with consumer com-
plaints in the nationalised in-
dustry sector should be com-
pleted by early spring so that
discussions on changes con-
sidered necessary could begin,
Mr. Alan Williams, Minister of
State for Prices and Consumer
Protection, said yesterday.

Mr. Williams told a meeting
of the Public Affairs Users
Council in Cardiff that in some
cases there had been little
change in the machinery for
dealing with consumer com-
plaints to the public sector.

ree follow Lloyds and base rate to 10½pc

Rictpbar Wilkins

Mr. Alex Dibbs, chief execu-
tive of NatWest, yesterday
pointed to the easing of rates in
the City as a further factor
in the bank's decision to cut
its base lending rate by 5
per cent to 10½ per cent.

"We came over a week in the
gold-edged market
and rising strongly and
rates had been falling
move earlier had
come after a period of
g rates, culminating in
the Bank of
England's minimum landing
in 11½ to 11 per cent at
the end of last week. This was
the cut in MLR since
at which time the 11
base rate was estab-

with Lloyds the other
banks have reduced
rates from 7 to 6½ per
cent personal loan rates
banged.

base rate cuts came
rise. It had earlier
t by some banks that
had been too quick off
the mark and it was far
from hat interest rates were
lower trend. It was
d that the pressures of
porate tax-gathering
might halt the general
ates which took place
ristmas

Frank Vogel writes from Wash-
ington: "Banking and financial
analysts on Wall Street believe
American interest rates will
fall further in the near future,
with prime lending rate
possibly even going to 6½
per cent by the end of this week
and moving still lower before
the end of the month."

Yesterday the First National
Bank of Chicago copied the
trend set by many of the
country's leading banks and
lowered its prime rate to 7 per
cent from 7½ per cent.

Financial Editor, page 21

'Blackmail' denial by Mr Healey

Mr. Healey, Chancellor of the
Exchequer, yesterday denied
that he had accused develop-
ment countries of "blackmail"
to obtain greater borrowing
facilities from the International
Monetary Fund at last week's
meeting of the IMF interim
committee in Kingston,
Jamaica. His denial came in a
House of Commons reply on
the subject to Sir Geoffrey
Howe, Shadow Chancellor.

It appears that Mr. Healey's
use of the word "blackmail"
which was reported in The
Times yesterday, referred to
the opinion held by a number
of countries about the Ameri-
can "stand" on the use of
Organisation of Petroleum
Exporting Countries currencies
to aid developing nations. At
the Jamaica meeting, Mr.
Healey came forward with
compromise proposals to avert
a clash between the United
States and oil producers on this
issue and generally sided with
the developing countries' claim
for greater access to IMF
borrowing.

In his Commons statement,
the Chancellor confirmed that
the new arrangements would
mean that the United King-
dom could borrow an extra
£700m, though he added that it
was not his intention to take
advantage of this facility. The
Government's economic policies,
he added, had won the support
of colleagues abroad.

Speaking more generally of
the Fund meeting, he made it
clear that the overwhelming
majority of countries present
at the 20-nation session of the
interim committee, which repre-
sents all IMF members, was
convinced that there was no
possibility of fixed exchange
rates in Europe.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Central
Bank again made it clear that
it did not intend to buy any of
the 25 million ounces of gold
to be sold by the IMF to aid
developing countries. The pos-
sibility of France buying some
of the gold, however, has been
left open by M. Jean-Pierre
Foucaud, French Finance
Minister.

£30m aid expected for engineering

A further tranche of state aid
to stimulate early investment
by industry is expected to be
announced by the Government
later this week. The sum,
thought to be around £30m,
will probably be set aside for
special help to engineering.

Last week, Sir Ronald Mo-
intash, director-general of the
National Economic Develop-
ment Office, disclosed that he
had asked Mr. Healey, Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, to con-
sider modernisation grants for
the engineering sector.

On November 5, after the
Chequers meeting on industrial
strategy, Mr. Varley, Secretary
of State for Industry, said the
Government was postponing the
qualifying date for such aid
from March to September, and
reducing the qualifying limits
on the capital cost of projects
from £1m to £500,000.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 164.93 -1.23
The FT index: 394.4 -7.2

THE POUND

	Bank buy	Bank sell
Australia \$	1.42	1.42
Canada \$	38.50	38.50
Belgium Fr	83.50	80.50
Denmark Kr	2.10	2.05
Finland Mk	12.80	12.40
France Fr	8.00	7.75
Germany DM	9.25	8.95
Greece Dr	5.40	5.20
Hong Kong \$	60.50	59.50
India Rs	10.40	10.00
Japan Y	145.00	140.00
Netherlands Gld	645.00	620.00
Norway Kr	5.35	5.20
Portugal Esc	11.55	11.20
S Africa Rd	69.00	68.00
Spain Pes	2.06	1.88
Sweden Kr	124.75	119.25
Switzerland Fr	9.10	8.40
US \$	5.48	5.30
Yugoslavia Dnr	2.07	2.02
	41.50	38.00

Notes for small denomination bank notes
and coins: as appropriate, different rates
apply to travellers' cheques and other
foreign currency notes.

Don't buy or lease a telephone dictation system— yet!

Don't sign the order. Not until you've seen Agovox
Code-Line Teledictation. No other system out-performs
Agovox or provides better value for your investment. In a
very attractive financial package too!

Code-Line Teledictation is British made to BS
specifications, technically advanced and remarkably
versatile and meets every centralised dictation require-
ment. A combination of factors enables it to effect maxi-
mum savings in a large or small organisation.

You're unconvinced? So you should be. But if you're
interested, telephone or write to Michael Bye, Chief
Executive of Agovox and let him convince you. It's worth a
few minutes of your time—even if you're not planning to
buy or lease a telephone dictation system at the moment.

Agovox

LTD.

The business systems division of the Laurence Scott Group
353 Hall Road, Norwich, Norfolk NR4 8DG
Telephone: (0603) 611016

CLYDESDALE BANK

INTEREST RATES

The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. announces
with effect from 13th January, 1976 its
Rate for lending is being decreased
11% per cent to 10½% per annum.

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National Westminster Bank

Rate changes

National Westminster Bank announces that for balances in its books as from and including Tuesday, 13th January 1976 its Base Rate for lending is reduced from 11% to 10½% per annum and its Deposit Rate on all amounts lodged, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, is 6½% per annum.

Saving Accounts will now attract interest at 6½% per annum.

All other rates remain unchanged.

Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that with effect from January 13th 1976, its Base Rate will be 10½%, and that its Deposit Rate on amounts lodged at its branches subject to 7 days notice of withdrawal will be 6½% on balances of all amounts.

Savings Accounts will earn 6½% on balances of all amounts.



Midland Bank

Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited announce that with effect from today, Tuesday, January 13, 1976, their Base Rate for lending is reduced from 11 per cent to 10½ per cent per annum. At the same time, interest payable under the Bank's Demand Deposit Scheme on sums of £1,000 up to £100,000 is reduced to a rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd.
100 Wood Street
London EC2P 2AJ
Telephone: 01-628 8011

Coutts & Co

Messrs. Coutts & Co. announce that, for balances in their books on and after the 13th January, 1976, and until further notice their Base Rate for lending is 10½% per annum. The Deposit Rate on all monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal is 6½% per annum.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

C.T. Bowring & Co. Limited

Issue of up to £19,160,043 10 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1987

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above mentioned Stock, which is being issued in exchange for the existing 5 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1981, to the Official List.

Particulars relating to the Stock are available in Extel Statistical Services and copies of such particulars are obtainable during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 27th January, 1976 from:-

Singer & Friedlander Limited,
20 Cannon Street,
London, EC4A 6XE.

Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard,
London, EC2R 7AN.

DRI secures record £1m December orders

Data Recording Instrument Company of Staines, the former ICL subsidiary which makes magnetic peripheral equipment, secured orders worth more than £1m during December.

This represents the best sales performance in any month since the formation of the company in 1955. Almost without exception, the orders were taken in direct competition with United States manufacturers.

The National Research Development Corporation holds a 45 per cent shareholding in DRI. Export sales accounted for 70 per cent of the December orders. Another notable feature was the rise in new business. Orders for disc drives worth about £250,000 came from ICL, which remains the company's largest single customer. More than £300,000 worth of disc drives were ordered by a French customer.

Deliveries to customers during December amounted to £762,000 - a record production figure.

In the three years since DRI separated from ICL to exploit fresh markets in the mini-computer field, the company reports, it has trebled its customer base and more than doubled its annual export sales.

Mini flexibility

The minicomputer offers "considerably more flexibility to the systems designer than was the case when only large mainframe computers were available." In the British Isles, it is taking full advantage of this flexibility, according to Sir Richard Marsh, British Rail chairman.

Speaking at the opening yesterday of a minicomputer exhibition at the United States Trade Centre, London, Sir Richard said the range of computer applications in British

Computer news

Rail was very extensive, and the results being obtained were impressive.

As a stand-alone device, the computer provides a considerable processing power in a local environment. Car space reservations for cross-Channal ferries, and hotel reservations for the Golden Rail package holiday scheme, were two examples.

As a terminal coupled to a large mainframe computer, the mini offered great flexibility in the processing of information. British Rail's Total Operation Processing System (TOPS), adapted from a Southern Pacific Railroad system in the United States, incorporated more than 400 mini-computers.

This system, Sir Richard added, "has given us the ability, never before experienced in British Rail, to locate and identify any freight wagon in any part of the railway network at any time of the day or night, and instantaneously."

SA bank system

A £1.1m order for ICL computer equipment has been placed by Barclays National Bank (South Africa). When implemented, the system will form the most advanced banking computer network in that country.

Another recent ICL 2900 series order is for a £1.7m Model 2970 which will be used by the Island Revenue in a new accounts office in Cambernald, Scotland.

Kenneth Owen

Industrial films

Builders show their scope

A particular aspect of British industry that shows up regularly and creditably on film is the overseas work of the civil engineers. Not only do they build roads, bridges, airports, all over the world, and Tarmac reminding their audiences that they cope with other propositions than road building, in all kinds of places.

Lately two more major overseas works have been filmed. Taylor Woodrow, in association with W. J. Towell, of Oman, have handled the development of a remote area of the Emirate, building a harbour, roads, housing, a hospital, and an airstrip. Their film, *A Thousand Days* (that, with presumably a little poetic licence, is how long it took), runs for 24 minutes and gives the outline of an operation that reflects credit on the ruler as well as the contractors.

Taylor Woodrow, a year or two back, showed *Rain from the Danube*, the story of an immigration project in Romania. Now Wimpey have *Flamindia—Rain by Computer*, a 30-minute film record of "the world's first computer controlled fully automated on demand irrigation scheme". This was another cooperative effort with the Romanian government.

Wimpeys are using film more generally in what is intended to be a series of film maga-

zines, *Wimpey News* (repeating the title of their established house magazine).

The extent to which the industry uses film is attested in the thriving construction industry group of the British Industrial and Scientific Film Association. Their annual competition produces a wide coverage.

This year's award was shared by two films: *Building the Future* (made by the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Industry for permission to distribute a proportion of the profits from Yarrow (Shipbuilders) to the parent company. This was one of the conditions attached to the Ministry of Defence loan some five years ago).

Yarrow (Shipbuilders) has now been allowed to distribute £500,000 to its parent and this sum has been included in the latest figures. The Yarrow board claims that this is "totally inadequate in view of the substantial profits earned by Yarrow (Shipbuilders) and the saving financial position of that company".

The board adds that further representations have been made for a larger distribution which, if allowed, will be included in the next set of figures.

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At known, the dividend has been raised by the maximum allowed to 5.78p a share gross. Earnings a share before extraordinary items came out at 22.9p a share against 8.4p the previous year, and including retained profits from Yarrow (Shipbuilders) are 77.9p against 103.4p.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Equities have busiest day for nine months

As a sequel to Friday night's late rush the London market had its busiest session for nearly nine months. The number of bargains struck were more than 10,000. But this time the trade was two-way with the profits takers, finally, on top after a tough struggle. Between 3 pm and the close the FT index lost 2½ and the end was down 10.94.

For most of the time prices performed rather better than equities but even here the time went weaker towards the close. At the long end of the market gains of up to three-quarters were recorded.

Hopes of a cut in Minimum Lending Rate on Friday were the main spur at the shorter end, while "loans" are still being helped by the prospect of lower inflation.

"Shares" opened a point higher and were actively traded at the higher levels for most of the afternoon. The market on the 1976-79 curve. Eventually gains were of the 1 or 2 point order, apart from low-coupons which showed larger rises of up to 4 points. The coupon rate on the yearling issue today is expected to be 10½ per cent.

Victoria Carpet shares are still only 17½ where the historic yield is 12 per cent. In the year to March, 1975, the group made a profit of £500,000 and at least £500,000 seems likely for the full year.

"Loans" opened a 1 point higher. Although standing higher than this at one stage in the session they tended to close with gains of about this size. There were no real signs of profit-taking.

The latest retail price index put an end to the recent strength of store shares. Marks & Spencer lost 5p to 103p, British Home Stores 3p to 35p and "A" 2p to 213p. W. H. Smith often a soft spot, proved a notable exception with the "A" shares going ahead 5p to 30p.

"Mine chips" were well mixed at the close. On the upside Plimsens were 3p to the good at 380p, Beechams 2p to 354p and ICI 2p to 355p. On the downside both Boots 14p and Unilever 44p lost 6p while Dunlop, a firm market at the end of last week, gave up 3p to 74p.

Banks shares were active but depressed by cuts in base rates. All four of the clearing gave up 5p leaving National Westminster at 262p, Lloyds at 250p, Midland at 295p and Barclays at 315p. Discount houses were given a boost by the strength of the gilt-edged market and Union Discount, where figures are scheduled for next week, hardened 5p to 385p, Alexander 2p to 248p and Cater Ryder 2p to 283p.

Advances of a point or two were recorded on the insurance pitch, but the best features came from broking firms like Hogg Robinson, where better interim profits boosted the

shares 7p to 155p. C. E. Heath ahead by 5p to 290p and Sedgwick Forbes also 5p firmer, to 248p.

Property shares were busy though the tone was mixed. A board reshuffle left M&P weaker by 4p to 93p, but the pick of the bunch was Hambleton which jumped ahead by 10p to 368p. Some feel that now some of the smaller companies have gone over the top, it is time to see a number of rights issues.

On the bid front Emu Wine added another 5p to 155p awaiting developments from Australia, while news of a property sale helped Savoy Hotel, a 5p to 10p penny better, to 26p and Television went to the good at 29p on an acquisition. The new contract with the Post Office helped Freemans (SW9) 144p to firm 15p.

In the general market trend oil faced worst than most with BP giving up 9p to 603p and Shell 6p to 396p. Golds were hindered by the lower metal prices and losses ranged up to 50p. In spite of a half-hearted attempt to rally.

Favourable comment gave a lift to Barratt Developments, up 3p to 126p, and Giltspur 3p to 41p, but less favourable mention had English China Clays off 4p to 70p. Last week's

disappointing result left I. W. dington 12p lower at 103p while the chairman's warning on profits had Allied Polymer 5p down to 71p.

Companies reporting included Yarrow, 3p easier to 124p after lower profits, Wellman Engineering, better by half a point to 371p, and Turner Mammotion, unchanged at 67p.

In after hours trading shares and gilts managed to gain up to one-eighth. In placed, the equities continued to go easier.

The 4m Plessey rights issue shares not already taken up were placed yesterday at a price of 75p. The placing was done at a slight discount to the market which saw the price ease 5p to 75p.

giving up a penny or two more. Stores and properties, in particular, came on offer but at Barr were 5p higher at 132p after a sharp rise in profits.

Equity turnover on January 9 was £34.48m (21,479 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were ICI, Shell, BP, Barclays Bank, Marks & Spencer, Trafalgar House, new, English China, Courtaulds, Dunlop, Thorne "A", House of Fraser, Ladbroke, Allied Polymer, Lampas Securities, English Property, MEPC, Lounro and Babcock & Wilcox.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord. Div.	Year	Pay date	Year's	Prev
A. G. Barr (25p) Fin	3.85	3.42	7/4	5.29	4.82
Barclays (5p) Fin	0.76	0.71	—	11.21	10.5
Glaxo & Chalk (5p) Fin	0.574	0.51	9/2	0.734	0.56
State Street Dev Int	—	—	—	—	14
Hogg Robinson (25p) Fin	1.95	1.874	27/3	—	3.224
Yarrow Cons Int	40p	40p	—	—	165p
Turner Mfg (25p) Fin	0.63	2.69	—	3.25	1.63
Wellman Eng (25p) Int	0.85	—	—	—	1.7

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Cents a share. † Adjusted for scrip. ‡ Company's correction.

REED PAPER PLYWOOD VENTURE

Reed Paper states that its Reed Lumber Co subsidiary signed a preliminary agreement on a joint plywood venture to Delta Co., British Columbia. Reed will have 51 per cent of the venture, and 6 per cent will be held by Canigore Forest Products owned by a subsidiary of Alpius International Corporation of Portland, Oregon. Reed is a subsidiary of Reed Paper Co.

Summer thirsts power A G Barr

Soft drink maker A. G. Barr has reason to bless the summer. It enabled the group to recover from a loss of £385,000 in the first six months to end the year to October 26 with a record £1.1m pre-tax profit. This compares with a profit of £260,000 a year ago. Turnover for the year went up from £12.8m to £17m.

A measure of the summer boom is that the £1.5m pre-tax profit made in the second half is 69 per cent higher than the previous record of £897,000 brought in over the whole of 1972.

Shareholders are to get a dividend of 7.6p gross, against 7.18p. The group, which has the Tiger, Jusada and Stride Cola brands, had forecast a 10 per cent rise in profits for the second half before the weather intervened.

Yarrow getting only £500,000 from shipbuilding offshoot

By Ronald Pallen

Yarrow, the Glasgow-based shipbuilding and engineering company and one of the Government's nationalisation targets, has now released its annual figures for the year to end June, 1975.

These were delayed last year by the negotiations with the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Industry for permission to distribute a proportion of the profits from Yarrow (Shipbuilders) to the parent company. This was one of the conditions attached to the Ministry of Defence loan some five years ago.

Yarrow (Shipbuilders) has now been allowed to distribute £500,000 to its parent and this sum has been included in the latest figures. The Yarrow board claims that this is "totally inadequate in view of the substantial profits earned by Yarrow (Shipbuilders) and the saving financial position of that company".

The board adds that further representations have been made for a larger distribution which, if allowed, will be included in the next set of figures.

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Barclays Bank Base Rate

Barclays Bank Limited and Barclays Bank International Limited

announce that with effect from the close of business on 12th January, 1976

their Base Rate was decreased from

11% to 10½% per annum.

The basic interest rate for deposits

was decreased by ½% from 7%

to 6½% per annum.

BARCLAYS BARCLAYS International

Barclays Bank Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH



INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS, UNDERWRITING AGENTS & TRAVEL AND FREIGHT AGENTS.

Extracts from the Interim Statement by the Chairman Mr Francis Perkins.

The profit for the half year to 30th September 1975 was £2,020,000 showing an increase of 39% over the same period in the previous year. The increase in Group turnover during this period was 38%. Insurance Broking turnover amounted to £6,260,000 of which 53% was received in foreign currencies.

The improvement in our international broking business has been particularly satisfactory, with the flow from North America showing increased buoyancy. The broking companies engaged in United Kingdom business have made a satisfactory start to the year, and the Transport Division profits for the six months were higher than anticipated. These figures encourage the expectation that the year-end results will show a significant increase.

An interim dividend of 1.95p per ordinary share will be paid. This is equivalent to 3p per share gross, compared with 2.8p per share (after adjustment for the capitalization issue) declared last year.

The consolidated trading results (unaudited) were as follows:

	Half-year	Half-year	Year
	ended	ended	ended
	30.9.75	30.9.74	31.3.75
Group Turnover	8,130	5,300	14,511
Profit*	2,020	1,450	4,663
Dividend (gross equivalent)	3.00p	12.80p	14.80p

*Before taxation and minority interests.

†After adjustment for capitalization issue 18.11.75

A good gain by Wellman but orders drop

(c) If this declaration cannot be made it should be deleted and reference should be made to an Authorized Depositary or, in the Republic of Ireland, to the Central Bank of Ireland. Approved Agents throughout the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are listed in the Bank of England's Notice ECI and include merchant banks and stockbrokers and practising solicitors. Approved Agents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man: Approved Agents in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man: The Republic of Ireland. The Scheduled Territories at present comprise the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Republic of Ireland, and Gibraltar.

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BAHRAIN

£9,000-£10,000 TAX FREE

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL BANK

Our Client is establishing an offshore banking operation in Bahrain and we invite applications from candidates, aged 24-32, who have acquired at least 3 years' practical experience in dealing in the Euro-currency markets, preferably with some experience in attracting deposits. The successful candidate will play a major part in setting up this new operation from the start and will be responsible to the Manager (who is experienced in foreign exchange management) for effective trading in Omani, Ryala, Dirhams, as well as European and Dollar currencies, in a highly competitive market. The ability to develop an efficient team is important. Initial remuneration £9,000-£10,000 tax free + generously subsidised accommodation; education allowances; removal expenses; family annual leave passages. Applications in strict confidence, under reference FED 3668/TT, to the Managing Director.

An important appointment—opportunity to advance to a Directorship in 3-5 years.



GROUP STRATEGIC PLANNING EXECUTIVE

LONDON

£9,500-£13,000

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL TRADING ORGANISATION—GROUP ASSETS CIRCA £400 MILLION

We invite applications from candidates aged 32-37 who have acquired at least two years' practical experience in strategic/corporate planning in an international organisation, who preferably have spent some time working overseas. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Group Financial Director for the administration of strategic planning of the Group throughout the world. This will involve close liaison with Chief Executives in Group subsidiaries to introduce and ensure implementation of planning procedures, as appropriate to each Company, the maintenance of the strategic planning manual and other related matters. Considerable overseas travel will be necessary. The main qualities required in the selected candidate, apart from ability, will be maturity and the capacity to secure co-operation of seniors and subordinates engaged in a variety of activities. Initial salary negotiable £9,500-£13,000 + contributory pension, free life assurance, free BUPA, free sickness benefits, widow's pension, subsidised house mortgage, assistance with relocation expenses. Applications in strict confidence, under reference GSPE3671/TT, to the Managing Director.

A key appointment—scope for considerably wider responsibilities in the short term and opportunity to advance to a subsidiary Board appointment in 3-5 years.



INVESTMENT ANALYST

CITY

£4,000-£8,500

WELL ESTABLISHED EXPANDING INVESTMENT TRUST

We invite applications from candidates aged 22-28 who have acquired a minimum of 18 months' practical experience in research in either a financial institution or firm of brokers. The successful candidate will be directly responsible to the senior management for conducting financial analysis into companies in which the Trust is invested, as well as investigations into a wide range of equity investment possibilities. A full continuation training will be provided. Commercial flair plus the ability to work accurately under pressure are important. Initial salary negotiable, £4,000-£8,500 + contributory pension; free life assurance; free BUPA; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference IA3670/TT, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED,
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex: 887374.

Bank Auditors/Inspectors

Worldwide Assignments
\$13,500—\$17,000

Our client is a well established International Bank with wide and expanding interests. As a Bank or Senior Bank Auditor you would join the Audit Department which provides a professional audit service to commercial and retail banking units throughout the world. Although headquartered in London, your time would be spent travelling overseas on assignments covering both financial and operational audits in the broadest sense. These positions will therefore appeal to men and women, aged 25-35, who wish to gain broad international experience on interesting, varied and rewarding assignments that could lead after two or three years to management postings at a specific location. Alternatively, a career can be made in auditing.

Qualified accountants with relevant experience in banking would be ideally suited for the position, as would someone with a Banking qualification and experience of audit or inspection techniques. An analytical ability and the capacity to communicate effectively at all levels is essential. Languages, in addition to English, would be an asset. The attractive remuneration package includes a dollar salary in the range \$13,500—\$17,000 plus expenses. (Ref: H1186/)

REFUSALS will be forwarded direct, unopened and in confidence to the client unless addressed to our Security Manager listing companies to which they may not be sent. They should include comprehensive career details, not refer to previous correspondence with PA and quote the reference on the envelope.

PA Advertising

Hyde Park House, Knightsbridge, London, SW1X 7LE
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

A member of PA International

APPEALS DIRECTOR

MIND (the National Association for Mental Health) seeks an energetic and enthusiastic Appeals Director to develop the full potential of the Association's fundraising activities through sources other than trading. Candidates must have a proven record of success in large-scale fundraising and experience in working with volunteers.

The post is London-based and salary will be negotiable from £5,000 per annum.

Full particulars available from Chief Administration and Finance Officer, MIND (NAME), 22 Harley Street, London W1 (closing date: January 23, 1976).

MIND (National Association for Mental Health),
22 Harley Street, London
W1N 2ED (01-637 0741).

BUSY FIRM OF FLEET ST. SOLICITORS

require an ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

with some experience to carry out mainly Probate Matters, but also some Trust and Tax work.

There are partnership prospects for the right person who wants to specialise in this side of general practice.

Please apply to

Box No. 1539S The Times

THE WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

SENIOR LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF DAIRY TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post from persons having an appropriate University Degree and with adequate experience at a senior level of education and training in Food and Dairy Technology. Experience of research and development and/or of commercial applications in the food industry would be considered an advantage. The post is a senior one within the Department of Dairy Technology which is involved in the three-fold functions of education, research and development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and delivery of the dairy technology programme.

Salary—Grade 1: £6,456 rising to £9,078.

Application forms and conditions of appointment may be obtained from

THE SECRETARY
The West of Scotland Agricultural College
AUCHINCLOSS, Ayr KA6 6HW
with whom applications should be lodged not later than 13th February, 1976.

FINANCE OFFICER

to £4,250

required to head the Finance Department at the London Headquarters of a large medical charity responsible for funding research projects throughout the United Kingdom. Applicants should be aged 40 to 50, and should preferably be FCA or equivalent.

For particulars write to the Secretary General,

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN,
2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR
or telephone 01-930 8972
Letters should be marked "Personal" and contain a c.v.

HEAD

ALLEYNS SCHOOL,
LONDON, S.E.22

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head, which has become vacant on the death of Mr. J. L. Fennell.

Alleyns School is a Direct Grant School becoming independent in September, 1976, with the phasing-out of the direct grant system. The School is to become fully co-educational by stages.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Bulwark College, London, SE21 7LD. Applications should be sent to the Clerk to the Governors to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary, which is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Institute, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Institute of Linguists, 91 Newington Causeway, London SE1 4NU. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS

91 Newington Causeway, London SE1 4NU. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

Appointments Vacant also on page 20

GENERAL VACANCIES

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

is looking for a

GRADUATE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

for its Home and Economic Affairs Department which is particularly concerned with the running of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4A 3DF. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

PLEASE APPLY IN WRITING TO PERSONNEL OFFICER

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
69 Cannon Street, London EC4A 3DF.

EVERYMAN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

A vacancy exists in the Reference Books Division of J. M. Dent for an Assistant Editor to take part in the preparation of the 6th edition of Everyman's Encyclopedia.

The successful applicant will be responsible for the selection and editing of material for publication, and will be required to visit authors and to liaise with the editorial staff. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of editorial ability and experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Division, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of editorial ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, J. M. Dent, 35 Bedford Square, London WC1N 3EU. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

PERSONNEL OFFICER

(Salary to £4,500 p.a. plus benefits)

for an international group based in London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Personnel Department, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, International Group, 100 Baker Street, W.1. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

DEPUTY MANAGER

required (living in) 25 to 30, with no family ties. French speaking, strong food and beverage background, kitchen and banqueting experience essential. Excellent prospects for promotion and good salary offered by a 100-bed hotel in the Midlands, part of an expanding international chain.

Apply to the General Manager, Coventry (0203) 88835.

CHAUFFEUR/PSYCHOLOGIST

for COMPANY CHAIRMAN

and driver, must be a qualified psychologist, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Company Chairman, 100 Baker Street, W.1. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

EXPERIENCED CONVEYANCER, able to deal with commercial and domestic matters with minimum supervision. Call Charles Hunt on 247 2883.

ALANAGATE Legal Staff. The specialist consultants to the profession offer a Consultant position to a qualified conveyancer and staff at all levels. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Alanagate Legal Staff, 100 Baker Street, W.1. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

DOCTOR, Bachelor, practising from home

in a quiet residential area, with a large house and garden. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the practice, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Doctor, 100 Baker Street, W.1. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

EXPANDING MIDLAND SOLICITORS

require a qualified conveyancer and staff at all levels. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Expanding Midland Solicitors, 100 Baker Street, W.1. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

THE LAW SOCIETY

The Law Society is seeking a qualified conveyancer and staff at all levels. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, The Law Society, 100 Baker Street, W.1. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

ACCOUNTANCY

OPENINGS at all levels in the Professional Accountancy Sector. Call 01-582 5221.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The University College of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

The College proposes to appoint

TUTOR IN LAW

from 1 October 1976, on a fixed-term basis. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

SENIOR LECTURER IN FASHION DESIGN

The School of Fashion Design is seeking a Senior Lecturer in Fashion Design. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Kingston Polytechnic, Kingston. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

(a) READER
(b) SENIOR LECTURER
(c) LECTURER

Candidates for (a) must have a Ph.D. and/or equivalent in psychology, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

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Today, an Economist's advice Tomorrow, Government policy?

Sharing in national decision-making is a major professional challenge in any field. For the government economist there is much more to be done than to provide the government with the facts. The economist must also provide the government with the advice it needs to make the best use of the facts. This is a challenging and rewarding job. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department, which is a non-profit-making organisation. The post is a senior one and requires a high level of administrative ability and experience.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to arrive not later than February 14, 1976.

Marketing Executive

The British Overseas Trade Board's European Components Service is seeking a Marketing Executive to operate in West Germany.

Candidates should be able to speak German, have a thorough grasp of mechanical engineering and have experience in repetitive selling to component users in Europe, preferably on behalf of a medium-sized company. The selected candidate will be London-based and will spend approximately one quarter of his or her working time overseas. Salary: approximately £5,000, negotiable.

Applications are invited from companies who can lease suitable candidates for a period of 3 years' commitment or, alternatively, from individuals who could

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

The largest single source of funds for cancer research in the U.K. is the Cancer Research Campaign. It is a charity which has been set up to raise money for the fight against cancer. It is a charity which has been set up to raise money for the fight against cancer. It is a charity which has been set up to raise money for the fight against cancer.

CANCER RESEARCH

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. George K. Williams, who has been a member of the Cancer Research Campaign for many years, has been awarded the OBE for his services to the campaign. He has been a member of the campaign for many years and has been a member of the campaign for many years.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Funeral arrangements for the late Mr. George K. Williams, who died on January 10, 1976, will be held at the funeral home of Mr. J. H. Kenyon Ltd. The funeral will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, January 14, 1976.

WINTER SALES

Just off Sloane Square, The Patio, 27 Kings Road, is having a winter sale. The sale is on until January 15, 1976. The sale is on until January 15, 1976. The sale is on until January 15, 1976.

TRAVEL

Mr. J. H. Kenyon Ltd. is having a winter sale. The sale is on until January 15, 1976. The sale is on until January 15, 1976. The sale is on until January 15, 1976.

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UK HOLIDAYS

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RESISTA CARPETS

proudly announce the opening of their new and extensive showroom in Knightsbridge at

148 BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3.

(Opposite Beauchamp Place)

Telephone No.: 01-589 3238/9

Special opening offers include: Heavy Domestic 80/20 Wilton Broadloom 12 wide in 16 glorious shades at £5.95 sq. yd.

Heavy Quality Shag-pile all Wool Broadloom in 8 wonderful shades £4.95 sq. yd.

Slightly more modest but the same excellent value 27" Contract Carpet in 12 colours £1.99 yd. This quality is also stocked in 12' broadloom.

We are London's largest independent specialists in plain carpeting and accordingly supply from the country's top carpet mills at keen contract prices.

Opening hours: 9-6 p.m. Monday to Saturday. Late night Wednesday and new branch only.

Established branches: 255 New Kings Rd., S.W.6 01-731 2588/9. 584 Fulham Rd., S.W.6 01-736 7551/4. 182 Upper Richmond Rd. West, S.W.14 01-876 2089.

RESISTA CARPETS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

YOU'RE GOING TO LOVE ZANTE

You'll love the location: it's the southernmost island of the beautiful Ionian chain, crowded Corfu is the northernmost, Zante is the southernmost.

You'll love the coastline: purple cliffs drop down to the sea, the water is crystal clear.

You'll love the people: unspoiled as yet by mass tourism, Zante is a paradise for those who want to relax.

You'll love the food: fresh fish, local wine, and a variety of traditional dishes.

You'll love the sun: Zante is a sunny island, with a warm climate all year round.

You'll love the night life: Zante has a vibrant night life, with a variety of clubs and bars.

You'll love the shopping: Zante has a variety of shops, from small boutiques to large department stores.

You'll love the culture: Zante has a rich cultural heritage, with a variety of museums and historical sites.

You'll love the scenery: Zante is a beautiful island, with a variety of landscapes and views.

You'll love the people: Zante is a friendly island, with a variety of people and cultures.

You'll love the food: Zante has a variety of food, from traditional Greek dishes to international cuisine.

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To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel. 01-837 3311

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Box No. 1000 should be enclosed with the advertisement.

The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1R 5EJ

Deadline for advertisements is 10.00 a.m. on the day of publication. For Monday's issue, advertisements must be received by 10.00 a.m. on Friday.

On any cancellation, the advertiser must inform the publisher by 10.00 a.m. on the day of publication.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors, but we cannot be held responsible for any mistakes.

Advertisements are accepted on the basis of cash payment.